The Hong Kong Daily Press.

No. 4164 第四十六百一千四號 日一廿月正唐 年未辛治同 HONGKONG, SATURDAY, 11TH MARCH, 1871. 六月十一 英一十月三 港香 [PRICE $2½ PER MONTH.

Arrivals.

Mch. 10, TRAVANCORE, Brit. str., 1,185, Eastley, Bombay 16th February, Galle 21st, Penang 27th, and Singapore 1st March, General.—P. & O. S. N. Co.

Mch. 10, SANTA ANA, Span. bk., 402, Gavita, Manila 2nd March, General.—BRANDAO & Co.

Mch. 10, EMILE EUGENESTINE, French bk., 226, Lancelot, Saigon 1st February, 5,900 piculs Rice.—ORDER.

Mch. 10, LUZON, Brit. bk., 300, Buchanan, Bangkok 28th January, General.—CHINESE.

Mch. 10, PACTOLUS, Brit. bk., 416, Smith, Saigon 10th February, Rice.—CHINESE.

Mch. 10, VELOCITY, Brit. bk., 491, Osborne, Newcastle, N.S.W. 10th January, 700 tons Coal.—GAS Co.

Mch. 10, H.M.S. SALAMIS, Lieut. Comr. Dolphine, from Macao, with Vice-Admiral Sir H. Kellett, K.C.B., and suite from Macao.

Mch. 11, PARANA, Brit. str., 1,027, D. Wilkinson, London, &c., 9th Dec., General.—GILMAN & Co.

Departures.

Mch. 10, YEDO, for Cape St. James.
Mch. 10, ORACLE, for Bangkok.
Mch. 10, PAKWAN, for Singapore.
Mch. 10, FRIENDSHIP, for Bangkok.
Mch. 10, CHUSAN, for Whampoa.
Mch. 10, KWANGTUNG, str., for East Coast.
Mch. 10, YEDO, for Cape St. James.
Mch. 10, FRIENDSHIP, for Bangkok.

Clearances.

AT THE HARBOUR MASTER'S OFFICE, 10TH MARCH.

Gaviota, for Canton.
Glengyle, for Shanghai.
Queensland, for Saigon.
Glimt, for Tientsin.
Lochnagar, for Saigon.
Eole, for Pelew Island.
Ann Luey, for Iloilo.
Ogier, for Bangkok.
Josephine Amedee, for Takao.

Passengers.

Per *Luzon*, from Bangkok,—
1 Chinese.

Per *Travancore*, str., from Bombay, &c.,—
For Hongkong.
From Southampton.—Mrs. Hughes, Miss Burke, Mr. and Mrs. McIver, Mr. H. E. Smith.
From Madras.—Revd. Mr. and Mrs. Royce and three children, Miss Hartley, Mr. W. C. Bacon, 5 privates M.N.I.
From Penang.—1 Chinese.
For Shanghai.
From Southampton.—Mr. M. C. Fitzgerald, Mrs. Hose's ayah.

Reports.

The British bark *Pactolus* reports left Cape St. James on the 11th, and had strong N.E. winds until March 7th, then moderate. The *Rifle, Florence Nightingale, Guiding Star, John O'Gaunt* and *Spartan* left in company.

The French bark *Emile Ernestine* reports left Cape St. James on the 7th February, and until the 12th, had strong N.E. gales with heavy sea, then more moderate until Luzon was made; on March 1st, when some days of calm and light winds. On the 7th, got strong monsoon with the usual heavy sea. On February 25th, in lat. 15.10 N., long. 12.58 E., exchanged signals with the British barque *Princess of Wales*, steering S.W., and on the Coast of Luzon, with the barque *Jane Maria*, which had lost fore and main top-gallant masts, Saigon bither.

The British bark *Luzon* reports fine weather until Luzon, which was sighted March 1st: on the 7th and 8th, experienced a strong gale from N.N.E., shifted cargo, about two strokes of port list. On February 19th, in lat. 2.7 N., long. 110.30 E., spoke the British ship *Vigel*, from Hiogo to New York, 10 days out, all well. On March 5th, in lat. 15.34 N., and long. 119.50 E., exchanged signals with the Danish barque *Kronprindsessen*, Bangkok to Shanghai.

The British bark *Velocity* reports moderate weather and N.E. winds on leaving Newcastle, N.S.W.; passed East of Norfolk Island and New Caledonia, had strong variable winds between N.E. and N.W. with heavy rain and much thunder and lightning so far as Mitre and Cherry Islands, then variable and light winds from N.E until the Equator, was crossed in long. 165 E. on February 15th, then steady N.E. wind: sighted Oulan to the Eastward; made Bird Island and Anatajan, in the Ladrone Group on the 25th, entered the Bashee Channel on March 6th, thence to Hongkong, after having carried fresh trade across the whole way, light monsoon.

Vessels Expected at Hongkong.
(Corrected to Date.)

Vessels.	From.	Dates
Fetish,	Hamburg	Apr. 10
Turandot	Hamburg	Apr. 10
Balkan,	Shields	May 8
Maria,	Utsalady	May 10
Asturias,	Penarth	May 19
Pactole,	Callao	Sept. 5
Canadienne,	London	Sept. 16
Moss Glen,	Dublin	Sept. 30
Union,	Cardiff	Sept. 30
Yatavat,	London	Oct. 12
Marlborough,	London	Oct. 31
Ocean,	Liverpool	Nov. 1
Clymene,	London	Nov. 10
Ocean Mail,	London	Nov. 15
Sharpshooter, (s)	Liverpool	Nov. 16
Ardentinny,	Glasgow	Dec. 6
Francis,	Cardiff	Dec. 7
Jupiter,	Hamburg	Dec. 8
Cissy,	London	Dec. 8
Portlaw,	Penarth	Dec. 9
Joaquin Rigan,	Callao	Dec. 17
Mic Mac,	Shields	Dec. 18
Queen's Own,	Liverpool	Dec. 23
Emily McNear,	Liverpool	Dec. 26
Hopewell,	London	Dec. 31
Robert Fletcher,	Cardiff	Jan. 4
Ambassador,	London	Jan. 9
Maitland,	London	Jan. 13
Rosalie,	Cardiff	Jan. 13
Seline,	London	Jan. 14
Jupiter,	Cuxhaven	Jan. 16
Albatross, (s)	Liverpool	Jan. 19
Sea Gull, (s)	London	Jan. 20
William Ritson,	London	Jan. 21
Joseph Hayde,	London	Jan. 21
Agamunnon, (s)	Liverpool	Jan. 21
Lake Constance,	Clyde	Jan. 21
Abbotsford, (s)	London	Jan. 25

Auction Sales To-day.

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.
Houses.

D. L. NORONHA & Co.
Household Furniture.

E. R. HANDLEY,
HOUSE AND SHIP PLUMBER, COPPER SMITH, BRASS-FOUNDER AND GAS FITTER.
(LATE PATERSON & HANDLEY),
70 F, Praya West,
Next to the P. & O. Coal Stores,
tf 1631 HONGKONG. [Sept. 15

NOW READY.

BOUND VOLUMES of the TRADE REPORT for the year 1870. Price $10.
Apply at the *Daily Press* Office.
Hongkong, 1st February, 1871.

Banks.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL—5,000,000 of Dollars.

Court of Directors:—
Chairman—HON. R. ROWETT.
Deputy Chairman—T. PYKE, Esq.
E. R. Belilios, Esq. | H. B. Lemann, Esq.
George F. Heard, Esq. | Julius Menke, Esq.
George J. Helland, Esq. | S. D. Sassoon, Esq.
S. Joost, Esq.

Managers:—
Hongkong—James Greig, Esq., Acting Chief Manager.
Shanghai—David McLean, Esq.
London Bankers—London and County Bank.

HONGKONG.
INTEREST ALLOWED.
On Current Deposit Accounts at the rate of 1 per cent. per annum on the daily balance.
On Fixed Deposits:—
For 3 months' 2 per cent. per annum,
6 " 4 " "
12 " 5 " "
LOCAL BILLS DISCOUNTED.
Credits—granted on approved Securities and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.
Drafts—granted on London, and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.
JAMES GREIG, *Acting Chief Manager.*
Offices of the Corporation,
No. 1, Queen's Road East.
tf 1062 Hongkong, 2nd January, 1871.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE DIVIDEND declared for the half-year ending on 31st December last, at the rate of Eight per cent. per annum, say $5 per paid-up Share of $125, and $3 per Share on which $75 have been paid, is payable on and after THURSDAY, the 16th instant, at the Offices of the Corporation, where Shareholders are requested to apply for Warrants.
By order of the Board of Directors,
JAMES GREIG,
Acting Chief Manager.
tf 319 Hongkong, 15th February, 1871.

HONGKONG, CANTON, AND MACAO STEAMBOAT COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE Dividend at the rate of 16% per annum, or $6 per share, declared at the Ordinary Half-yearly Meeting of shareholders, held yesterday, will be payable at the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation on and after Thursday next, the 16th instant. Shareholders are requested to apply at the office of the Company for Warrants.
By order of the Board of Directors,
AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co.,
General Agents.
tf 111 Hongkong, 17th January, 1871

UNION STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY OF SHANGHAI.

Debenture Loan, authorized at Meeting of Shareholders held at Shanghai on the 6th February, 1871.

APPLICATIONS for Debentures under the above Loan will be received until 15th March next, when allotment of same will be made.
Forms of application, with conditions of Debenture, can be obtained at the office of the Undersigned.
WM. PUSTAU & Co.,
Agents.
22d 343 Hongkong, 22nd February, 1871.

THE HONGKONG AND WHAMPOA DOCK COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE Dividend declared for the Half-year at the rate of Three per cent. per annum, will be payable at the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANK on and after 3rd March.
Dividend Warrants can be obtained from the Secretary, at the Office of the Company, Club Chambers, on and after THURSDAY, the 2nd proximo.
By order,
G. N. MINTO,
Secretary.
1m 333 Hongkong, 28th February, 1871.

HONGKONG AND WHAMPOA DOCK COMPANY, LIMITED.

UNTIL further notice, the Company are prepared to tow Vessels to and from Whampoa, and remetal them in their Stone Docks (with Caisson gates), at
(40) FORTY CENTS PER SHEET.
By Order,
G. N. MINTO,
Secretary.
tf 663 Hongkong, 7th April, 1870.

THE HONGKONG FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

REDUCTION IN RATES ON CHINESE RISKS.

ON and after the 15th instant, the minimum rate for the insurance against Fire of Chinese Premises in this Colony will be reduced to Two per cent. per annum.
JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.,
General Managers,
Hongkong Fire Insurance Co., Limited.
tf 1997 Hongkong, 14th November, 1870.

NOTICE.

VICTORIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF HONGKONG, LIMITED.

REDUCTION IN THE RATES OF PREMIUM ON CHINESE RISKS.

ON and after the 15th instant, the Minimum Rate for Insurance against Fire, on First Class Chinese Premises in this Colony, will be *Two* per cent. per annum, instead of three per cent. as heretofore.
AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co.,
Secretaires, Victoria Fire Insurance Co. of Hongkong, Limited.
tf 2005 Hongkong, 14th November, 1870.

CHINA TRADERS' INSURANCE COMPANY, (LIMITED).

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

SHAREHOLDERS in the above Company are requested to furnish the undersigned with a list of Premia contributed by them during the year ended 31st October last, for the distribution of the 25 per cent. Profit reserved for the contributors to the Company.
AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co.,
General Agents.
2m 89 Hongkong, 13th January, 1871.

RIFLES, FIXED AMMUNITION AND GUNPOWDER.
RODMOND, GIBBIONS & Co.,
SAN FRANCISCO,
Agents for:
WINCHESTER REPEATING ARMS Co.,
and
E. J. DU PONT DE NEMOURS & Co.,
are prepared to sell Rifles, Carbines, Fixed Ammunition, and Gunpowder, on terms more favorable than they can obtained from New York. [1y 1010 June 2

SAIL MAKING.

WILLIAM DOLAN—having returned to Hongkong, has resumed his business of SAIL MAKING in all its branches, at his old place in *Duddell Street*, and solicits the patronage of the Public.
He has on hand a fine assortment of 8 and 10 ounce RAVINS DUCK, suitable for Boat Sails or Awnings.
tf 858 Hongkong, 30th April, 1869

Intimations.

THE
VICTORIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF HONGKONG, LIMITED.

CAPITAL $1,500,000, IN 3,000 SHARES OF $500 EACH.
PAID UP CAPITAL $300,000.

Board of Directors,—
S. D. SASSOON, Esq., (Messrs. David Sassoon, Sons & Co.)
J. F. BUTRY, Esq., (Messrs. Eduljee Framjee, Sons & Co.)
HERMANN MELCHERS, Esq., (Messrs. Melchers & Co.)
GUSTAV OVERBECK, Esq., (Consul General for Austria.)
AUGUSTINE HEARD, Esq., (Messrs. Augustine Heard & Co.)

Bankers,—
THE HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Auditors,—
F. W. MITCHELL, Esq.
MATTHEW W. BOYD, Esq.
(Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China.)

Head Office,—
HONGKONG.

Secretaries,—
MESSRS. AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co.

THE Company having been Registered under the "Companies Ordinance, 1865," and its Shares allotted, will be prepared to accept Risks against Fire, on buildings and merchandise Stored therein, at the current rates, on and after March 1st, 1870.
Twenty per centum of the profits of the Company will be distributed annually as a Bonus among Contributing Shareholders, proportionately to the amount of premia paid by them.
AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co.,
Secretaries.
tf 399 Hongkong, 26th February, 1870.

PORT OF AMOY.

SHIPOWNERS, AGENTS, and COMMANDERS are informed that the DOCK COMPANY'S ESTABLISHMENTS at the above Port afford every facility, at moderate charges, for
REPAIRING AND SPARRING VESSELS
AND
CLEANING AND PAINTING IRON SHIPS AND STEAMERS.

THEIR LARGE GRANITE DOCK, Has 236 feet length on the blocks, and at average spring tides can receive Vessels of 16 to 17 feet draught. It has a CAISSON GATE, AND POWERFUL CENTRIFUGAL STEAM-PUMP,
And an Engineers' work-shop fitted with Lathes and Tools, driven by steam. Iron and Brass Foundries, Boiler-makers' shop, a large Smithy, and Carpenters' and Boat-builders' sheds. All superintended by resident Europeans.

Their two smaller GRANITE DOCKS can receive, at spring tides, Vessels drawing 12 feet.

Spars, Timber, and other Dock-yard material kept in stock.

Quarters for Officers, and a DRY GODOWN or STORES, of Vessels under repair.
tf 2317 Amoy, December, 1868.

FOOCHOW DOCK.

RIVER MIN.

THE above granite floored DOCK, of the following Dimensions, viz: Length, 300 feet, Breadth at Bottom, 40 feet, is capable of receiving Vessels drawing 13 to 16 feet, as the state of the Tides will allow. The Dock runs dry to the Blocks and is pumped out by Steam.
The above premises comprise a large Machine-Shop, containing a
WITHWORTH'S 12-INCH SCREW CUTTING GAP LATHE,
DRILLING AND SCREWING MACHINES,
A LARGE SHIFTY, &c., &c., &c.
Large Godowns are on the premises for STOWAGE OF CARGO, &c., &c. A large Stock of Woods, Metal, &c., &c., always on hand.
The Dock Steam Tug *Woosung* is available at all times to tow vessels to or from Sea, at current rates, on application to
JOHN C. SKEY,
Superintendent
The list of Charges for lighting or remetalling vessels can be obtained from
Messrs. DE SILVER & Co., Hongkong.
Messrs. LANE, CRAWFORD & Co., Shanghai.
tf 876 May3

TAKASIMA COLLIERY, NAGASAKI.

THE Undersigned are prepared to supply Coals from the Takasima Colliery (8 foot seam), in quantities as required, to be delivered on board ship in this Harbor.
Note.—The Specific Gravity of Takasima Coal is 1.245, it contains 82.97 per cent. of Carbon, and is admitted to be fully equal to the best English North Country Coal for steaming and all other purposes.
GLOVER & Co.
Agent in Hongkong.
NORTON, LYALL & Co.
tf 1951 Nagasaki, Japan, October, 1870.

GOVERNMENT NOTIFICATION.

ON and after this date, Small-Pox Patients will be received at the Civil Hospital only, for immediate removal to Stone Cutters' Island.
By Command,
J. GARDINER AUSTIN,
Colonial Secretary.
Colonial Secretary's Office,
Hongkong, 26th January, 1871. [tf 170

MRS. D. KYLE,
DRESSMAKER, LADIES' OUTFITTER, AND MACHINIST,

BEGS to intimate to the Ladies of Hongkong that she has commenced business as above, and hopes by strict attention and moderate charges to receive a Share of their patronage. Sewing done by Singer's Lock-Stitch Machines, at 4 cents per yard.
6, Arbuthnot Road, opposite Dr. COLLINS.
1m 313 Hongkong, 15th February, 1871.

THE Undersigned have been appointed Sole Agents for the Sale of their Goods in Hongkong and China by Messrs. J. & R. Tennent, Glasgow, and Messrs. David Corsar & Sons Arbroath.
ARNHOLD, KARBERG & Co.
tf 419 Hongkong, January, 1867.

A. MILLAR & CO.,
HOUSE, SHIP, AND STEAMBOAT PLUMBERS,
COPPERSMITHS & BRASSFOUNDERS,
No. 1, Queen's Road East and Nullah Lane,
Opposite H.M. Naval Dock Yard.
tf 387 Hongkong, 1st March, 1871.

MANILA.

FELISA O. DE ALBERTO, WIDOW OF ALBERINO ALBERTO, COMPRADOR, STOREKEEPER, SAILMAKER, CAULKER, &c.
Purveyor to H.M.S. *Galatea*, by special appointment.
3m 2361 *No. 2, Maurillon, Manila.* [Feb. 6

BERRY & PLACE, importers and dealers in MACHINERY and SUPPLIES, 112 & 114 California St., San Francisco. Sole Agents for Sale of Blake's Patent Steam Pumps, Davis & Furber's Woollen Machinery. Swain's Turbine Water Wheels, H. B. Smith's Wood-Working Machinery, Woollen Manufacturers' and Planing Mill Supplies, Portable Engines, Sturtevant's Blowers kept in Stock, Boiler Felt, Belting, Engineers' Supplies, &c.
☞ Orders from China and Japan will receive prompt attention. Send for Catalogue and Price List. [3m 36 Jan. 7

Auctions.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co. have received instructions to sell by Public Auction,
THIS DAY,
the 11th March, 1871, at noon,—
on the premises,
5 Chinese HOUSES, and FOUNDATIONS and WALLS (Granite) for 4 others, situate in in Tank Lane and Square Street, on Inland lot No. 230.

Also,
1 Chinese HOUSE, No. 3, Square Street, on Inland lot No. 239 A.
Rent of above Six Houses, $60 per month, the present holder being willing to take them on a lease of 2 or 3 years at this rate.
TERMS OF SALE.—One-third of the purchase money to be paid on the fall of the hammer, the remaining two-thirds within ten days of date of sale. All expenses of transfer to be borne by the purchaser.
406 Hongkong, 6th March, 1871.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction,
THIS DAY,
the 11th March, 1871, at 2 P.M.,
At No. 27, Wyndham Street,—
The Elegant HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, comprising Drawing Room, Dining Room, and Bed Room SUITES; COUCHES and CHAIRS in green rep, Marble-top Side TABLES, Marble-top Dressing TABLE, Marble-top WASHSTAND and SERVICE, PIER GLASSES, CARPETS, ENGRAVINGS, Marble TIME-PIECE, Dinner, Dessert, and Breakfast SETS, GLASS and PLATED WARE,
&c., &c., &c.
Catalogues will be issued.
TERMS OF SALE.—Cash before delivery in Mexican Dollars weighed at 7.1.7.
D. L. NORONHA & Co.,
Auctioneers.
414 Hongkong, 7th March, 1871.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned has received instructions to sell by Public Auction, on
WEDNESDAY,
the 15th March, 1871, at 2 P.M.,
At his Sales Room, Queen's Road,—
THE KOWLOONG LODGE.
A pleasantly situated furnished BUNGALOW, at Kowloong, about Eight minutes walk from the landing-place near the village of Mongkoh. The Bungalow has a commanding view of Hongkong, the Harbour, and the Islands to the Westward. There are 8¼ acres of ground attached, with Croquet Ground, &c., and the place is held under a Lease from the Government for 75 Years, as Farm Lot No. 11.
TERMS OF SALE.—One-half of the purchase money to be paid on the fall of the hammer, and the balance on completion of the deed of transfer, the expenses of which to be paid by the purchaser. Property to be at the risk of the purchaser from the fall of the hammer.
J. M. ARMSTRONG,
Auctioneer.
432 Hongkong, 9th March, 1871.

HORSE SALE.

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co. have received instructions to sell by Public Auction, (if not previously disposed of by private Sale), on
SATURDAY,
the 18th March, 1871, at 4 P.M.,—
The China Racing Pony "SKYTE."
The China Racing Pony "SKELP."
The Australian Gelding "KAROOLA."
The Racing Pony "ASTL."
408 Hongkong, 6th March, 1871.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions from the Attorney for the Mortgagee, to sell by Public Auction, to the highest bidder, without reserve, at
KAKOHIO, SWATOW,
ON
SATURDAY, APRIL 8TH, 1871,
AT
Four (4) o'clock p.m.,
precisely,—
The DWELLING HOUSE and OUT HOUSES known as the United States Consulate, together with the Ground within the inclosure, the ground in front, as also the Sea frontage, with all the privileges and rights attached thereto. The whole to be sold in one lot.
TERMS OF SALE.—Cash in Mexican Dollars weighed at 7.2. One-half the purchase-money to be paid on the fall of the hammer, and the balance in ten days after. All expenses attending the transfer of said property to be borne by the purchaser.
Any further information respecting the property can be had from the Auctioneers.
DROWN & Co.,
Auctioneers.
1m 423 Swatow, 6th March, 1871.

NOTICE.

Re THOMAS EDWARDS, *deceased.*

ALL persons having Claims upon or against the Estate of the above-named deceased, are required to send in to the undersigned, with as little delay as possible, the particulars of their Claims upon or against the said Estate.
JNO. J. FRANCIS,
Solicitor for the Executors to the Estate.
Hongkong, 7th January, A.D., 1871. [1m 325

THE TOURISTS' GUIDE—POCKET FORM.
REDUCED PRICE $1.
Containing the names of all the Articles of Trade, objects of Natural History, Furniture, &c., &c., with the Punti, and Mandarin Pronunciation.
Also a few copies of the GRAMMAR of the Chinese Language, in two Parts.
The Daily Press Office.

DOOR AND WINDOW HEADS.
AN UNRIVALLED SUCCESS.
CHEAP, ELEGANT, EVERLASTING.
The attention of Architects and Builders is called to these Beautiful Designs, which, being of Iron, are superseding the use of Wood and Stone.
A variety of Patterns has been prepared and a Stock of elaborate Castings kept ready for immediate shipment.
Full particulars or Designs may be obtained on application.
NEWTON, CHAMBERS & Co., Thorncliffe Ironworks, near Sheffield, England. [A261 444 Mch 11

GABRIEL'S PREPARATION for the TEETH.

Gabriel's Coralite Tooth Paste	Price 1s. 6d.
Gabriel's Royal Tooth Powder	1s. 6d.
Gabriel's White Guttapercha Enamel	1s. 6d.
Gabriel's Osteo Enamel Stopping	5s. 0d.
Gabriel's Odontalgique Essence	5s. 0d.

Sold by Chemists, Perfumers, and Storekeepers throughout the World,
With Directions for Personal Use.
Manufactured only by
MESSRS. GABRIEL,
DENTISTS,
LUDGATE HILL, LONDON.

PARTIES AT A DISTANCE REQUIRING ARTIFICIAL TEETH
May have them supplied, in partial or complete sets, on Messrs. Gabriel's new system, by sending particulars of their cases, with a remittance of One Guinea, when the apparatus for taking a model of the mouth will be forwarded, with all necessary instructions. Messrs. Gabriel will undertake to Remodel or Repair Artificial Teeth made by other Dentists, (which do not prove satisfactory,) at moderate charges.
Messrs. Gabriel's Pamphlet on Artificial Teeth and Painless Dentistry on receipt of postage.
. All letters to be addressed to 64, LUDGATE HILL, LONDON. [Sept. 7
A6m 1636]

Notices of Firms.

NOTICE.

THE interest and responsibility of Mr. EDWARD PETTIT in our Firm ceased on the 31st December last.
Mr. ALFRED HUTCHISON was admitted a Partner therein on the 1st January.
DEACON & Co.
tf 397 Canton, 1st March, 1871.

WE have established Agencies of our firm at Takao and Taiwanfoo.
BOYD & Co.
3m 316 Amoy, 1st February, 1871.

THE interest and responsibility in our firm of the late THOMAS LANCASTER LARKEN, ceased on 30th April, 1870.
KINNEAR, LARKEN & Co.
1m 301 Foochow, 8th February, 1871.

NOTICE.

MR. MANECKJEE SAPOORJEE HORIWALLA is authorized to sign our Firm from this date.
N. MODY & Co.
tf 261 Hongkong, 8th February, 1871.

NOTICE.

MR. E. D. BARBOUR retires from our Firm from this date, and Mr. JNO. MURRAY FORBES, Jr., is authorised to sign our Firm by procuration.
RUSSELL & Co.
tf 107 China, 1st January, 1871.

THE interest and responsibility of Mr THEODOR PROBST, in our firm, ceases from this date.
WM. PUSTAU & Co.
Hongkong and China,
7th of February, 1871. [6m 257

NOTICE.

THE Partnership hitherto existing between us, under the style of ALT & Co., expired by effluxion of time on December 31st, 1870, on which date our interest and responsibility in the firm ceased.
All liabilities will be discharged, and all debts collected, by Mr. W. J. ALT, who will sign the firm in liquidation.
Mr. H. J. HUNT will sign ALT & Co. in liquidation, per procuration, at Nagasaki.
Mr. MOURILYAN will sign ALT & Co. in liquidation, per procuration, at Hiogo, Osaka.
W. J. ALT.
RICHARD LINDAU.
Nagasaki and Hiogo, Osaka,
January 14th, 1871.

NOTICE.

REFERRING to the above advertisement, the business of ALT & Co. at this port will henceforth be continued by the Undersigned, under the same style and firm as heretofore.
H. J. HUNT.
F. HELLYER.
Nagasaki, January, 1871.

NOTICE.

REFERRING to the above advertisement, the business of ALT & Co. at this port will henceforth be continued by the Undersigned, under the style and firm of MOURILYAN, HEIMANN & Co.
W. MOURILYAN.
CHARLES A. HEIMANN.
Hiogo, Osaka, January, 1871.

THE business hitherto carried on by the Undersigned has been transferred to MOURILYAN, HEIMANN & Co.
C. A. HEIMANN & Co.
3m 155 Hiogo, January, 1871.

NOTICE.

I HAVE appointed Mr. J. M. ARMSTRONG as my Attorney and Agent, to act for me in the management of my business during my temporary absence from the Colony.
L. P. WARD.
tf 109 Hongkong, 16th January, 1871.

NOTICE.

MR. WILLIAM HENRY MOORE and MR. OTTO FRIEDRICH, have this day been admitted partners in our firm.
LAMMERT, ATKINSON & Co.
tf 1258 Hongkong, 30th June, 1870.

NOTICE.

MR. THOMAS H. DE SILVER is admitted a partner in our firm from the 1st of October, 1869.
L. FRICKEL & Co.
tf 2002 Hongkong, 31st October, 1869.

THE Undersigned having this day entered into partnership as Merchants and Commission Agents, will conduct their business under the name and style of NORTON, LYALL & Co.
EDWARD NORTON.
ROBERT LYALL.
tf 1 Hongkong, 1st January, 1871.

NOTICE.

MR. DUNCAN DAVIDSON is a partner in our firm from this date.
BROWN & Co.
3m 5 Amoy, 1st January, 1871.

NOTICE

WE have this day established a branch of our House at Hankow.
The business at our Agencies in Tientsin, Kiukiang and Ningpo, will hereafter be conducted in the name of our firm by our recognized Agents in charge.
RUSSELL & Co.
tf 182 China, 1st January, 1870.

COSMOPOLITAN FAMILY HOTEL,
Corner of Elgin and Shelley Streets,
HONGKONG.
(LATE CLUB LUSITANO.)
RESTAURANT,
PRIVATE DINING ROOMS,
AND
BILLIARD ROOMS.
Every variety of Choice WINES and SPIRITS will be kept constantly on hand, and supplied at very moderate rates.
EDMUND R. HOLMES.
N.B.—CHAIR-HIRE from any part of the City to the Cosmopolitan Hotel, TEN CENTS.
tf 31 Hongkong, 6th January, 1871.

HONGKONG STEAM BAKERY,
Office—Opposite the Oriental Bank.

MESSRS. D. NOWROJEE & Co., established in the year 1858, beg to inform their Customers and the public generally, that they have just set up a Steam Bakery in their premises, which has enabled them to reduce their rates, without interfering with the well known superior qualities of their Articles.
They are now enabled to offer their Bread and Biscuits of the best quality at following reduced rates:—

Square, Twist, Cottage, and French loaves	$0.07 per lb.
Soda and Cracker Biscuits, 6 lbs. tins	0.75 each.
12 " "	1.50 "
Butter and Sweet Biscuits	0.30 per lb.
Cabin Biscuits	0.07 "

NOTICE TO SHIPMASTERS.

CAPTAINS are invited to inspect the new steam machine-made Soda, Cracker, Cabin and Ship BISCUITS, at the lowest rates.
D. NOWROJEE & Co.
tf 1431 Hongkong, 2nd August, 1870.

TO BE LET, or Sold by private contract, the Business Premises lately in the occupation of the Supreme Court, Queen's Road Central. The Building can be let either as it stands, or rearranged in sets of Offices, with or without dwelling rooms, as may be required.
Apply to Messrs. RAWLING, MEDLEN & Co., (over Hongkong Dispensary), where Plans for the Alteration of the premises may be seen.
JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.
tf 836 Hongkong, 21st February, 1871.

GEORGE TAUFER,
GUN SMITH
AND
PRACTICAL ENGINEER,
No. 17,
tf 1852] PRAYA CENTRAL. [Oct. 19

Intimations.

CHINA SEA, SAIGON AND STRAITS STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE First Ordinary MEETING of Shareholders in the Company will be held at the Company's Office, Victoria, Hongkong, on SATURDAY, the Twenty-fifth day of March next, at 3 o'clock P.M., for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Directors together with a statement of Accounts, for the election of Directors and Auditors and declaring a Dividend.
By order of the Board of Directors,
AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co.,
General Agents.
31d 348 Hongkong, 22nd February, 1871.

CHINA SEA, SAIGON AND STRAITS STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

THE Transfer Books of the Company will be CLOSED from the 11th to the 25th day of March next, inclusive.
By order of the Board of Directors,
AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co.,
General Agents.
31d 349 Hongkong, 22nd February, 1871.

UNION INSURANCE SOCIETY, OF CANTON.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the ORDINARY HALF-YEARLY MEETING of the Shareholders of this Society will be held at the Head Office, Hongkong, on FRIDAY, the thirty-first instant, at three o'clock P.M., for the purpose of receiving the report of the Directors, together with a Statement of Accounts to 31st December, 1870.
By order of the Board,
ROBERT WATMORE,
Secretary.
22d 438 Hongkong, 9th March, 1871.

UNION INSURANCE SOCIETY, OF CANTON.

NOTICE.

THE Transfer Books of this Society will be CLOSED from the 18th to the 31st instant, both days included, during which period no transfer of shares can be registered.
By order of the Board,
ROBERT WATMORE,
Secretary
22d 439 Hongkong, 9th March, 1871.

UNIVERSAL MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED, (OF LONDON).

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Company at this Port, Shanghai, Foochow, Hankow, and Yokohama, are prepared to accept Marine Risks at Current Rates.
GILMAN & Co.,
Agents.
tf 437 Hongkong, 9th March, 1871.

NOTICE.

THE Undersigned begs leave to intimate to the Gentlemen of Hongkong and the Public generally that he has PURCHASED from Mr. J. B. BUTCHER, the
LIVERY STABLES
AND
HORSE SHOEING FORGE,
situated in the Rear of Murray Barracks, Hongkong, and hopes by strict Personal Attention and Moderate Charges to merit that continued Patronage which has been bestowed on on this, the
WELL KNOWN ESTABLISHMENT
of Hongkong.
T. E. HAWKINS.
late Farrier-Major Bengal Horse Artillery.
tf 441 Hongkong, 10th March, 1871.

NOTICE.

WITH reference to the above intimation, the undersigned, in returning thanks for past favours, hopes that the same patronage may be continued to his successor.
J. B. BUTCHER.
tf 442 Hongkong, 10th March, 1871.

VOCAL and INSTRUMENTAL MUSIC for Sale.
HUGO PELLICO,
Wyndham Street, No. 35.
1m 304 Hongkong, 14th February, 1871.

FOR SALE.

KOWLOONG LODGE,
A PLEASANTLY situated furnished BUNGALOW, at Kowloong, about Eight minutes walk from the landing-place near the village of Mong-kok. The Bungalow has a commanding view of Hongkong, the Harbour, and the Islands to the Westward. There are 8¼ acres of ground attached, with Croquet Ground, &c., and the place is held under a Lease from the Government for 75 Years, as Farm Lot No. 11: Apply to
J. M. ARMSTRONG.
tf 240 Hongkong, 7th February, 1871.

H.M.S. "*ADVENTURE.*"

NOTICE.

THE Ward Room Officers hereby give notice that they are not responsible for any debts contracted by their Stowards or Messman.
1w 403 Hongkong, 6th March, 1871.

FOR SALE.

50 CASKS of Devenish's CHAMPAGNE ALE.
KRUMMENACHER & Co.
tf 192 Hongkong, 31st January, 1871.

NOW READY,

THE HOUSEHOLD COMPANION
AND
STUDENT'S FIRST ASSISTANT,
By Dr. DEVAN, with many Additions, Corrections, and Dr. WILLIAMS' Orthography.
PRICE: In Paper Wrappers, ...$1.50
Neatly Bound, ... $2.00
Apply at the *Daily Press* Office.

NOTICE.

THE Undersigned, owner of the British Schooner *Gaviota*, will not be responsible for any debts contracted by her commander, Capt. JOHN GEORGE SAINBERLICH, on and after her arrival in Hongkong.
H. MAGNIAC,
By his Attorney.
J. WHITFALL.
tf 121 East Point, 18th January, 1871.

THE CHINA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE Company being established, with its Head Office at Hongkong and Agencies at the several Treaty Ports of China and Japan, accepts risks and issues Policies of Insurance at the rates of Premium current at the respective places.
N. J. EDE,
Secretary
48, Queen's Road,
Hongkong, 1st March, 1871. [tf 335

GEORGE GLASSE,
(FIVE YEARS MANAGER TO KINSFORD & Co., PICCADILLY LONDON, AND 28, PLACE VENDOME, PARIS),
ENGLISH AND FOREIGN CHEMIST
VICTORIA DISPENSARY,
HONGKONG AND YOKOHAMA.
SHIPS' MEDICINE-CHESTS SUPPLIED AND REFITTED.
tf 2036 Hongkong, 3rd September, 1867.

L. FRICKEL & Co.,
SHIPCHANDLERS, SAILMAKERS, GENERAL STOREKEEPERS,
AND
COMMISSION AGENTS,
tf 422] QUEEN'S ROAD, HONGKONG. [Ag1

Intimations.

HONGKONG ATHLETIC SPORTS, 1871.

THE above SPORTS will be held on the CRICKET GROUND on WEDNESDAY, the 22nd March, commencing at 1 P.M.
A full programme will be issued in a few days.
REGINALD D. STARKEY,
Hon. Secretary.
tf 429 Hongkong, 8th March, 1871.

STEAM TO SHANGHAI.

THE P. & O. S. N. Co.'s steamship
"SUNDA,"
will leave for the above place at 4 P.M. TODAY, the 11th instant.
W. MACAULA

The delivery of the *Daily Press* from this office commenced on Friday morning at 10.10, and the last messengers left the office at 10.30.

The Daily Press

HONGKONG, MARCH 11TH, 1871.

WHEN it first became evident that the brilliant prospects of progress held out to the world by the late Mr. BURLINGAME on his taking charge of the Chinese Embassy were utterly delusive, it was naturally concluded that that gentleman had either allowed his imagination to run away with him, or was desirous of working upon the imaginations of his hearers, in order to attain the ends which he had in view. It does not, however, appear that either of these two conclusions need necessarily be arrived at. There is a third explanation of the matter, namely that Mr. BURLINGAME himself may have been deceived by the promises made by the Chinese Government. That there were some evidences at Pekin, at the time the BURLINGAME Mission left, of a desire to enter upon a career of progress, there appears to be very little doubt, and this fact accounts for the Foreign Ministers at the Capital having been willing to give greater support to the movement than it turns out it at all merited. The peculiar division of parties among the Chinese officials, of which only of late an inkling has been obtained by the Foreign Ministers, appears to account for much that before seemed inexplicable. At the time when the BURLINGAME Mission was despatched, WEN SIANG was the leading spirit at the Tsung-le Yamen, and it appears that this official was in the main sincere in expressing his desire for a progressive policy, partly no doubt, because he was sufficiently acquainted with foreigners and foreign affairs to be aware of the futility of constantly opposing the advance of Western civilization, and partly because a close alliance with foreigners and the gradual introduction of European improvements were likely to suit his own ends and those of his party. His views appear to have been accepted at the time when the BURLINGAME Mission started, as an enunciation of the opinions of the Chinese Government as a whole; whereas it now appears that there has all along been a strong reactionary party at the capital—headed, it is believed, by WO JEN, the tutor to the young Emperor—who have been only looking for an opportunity to thwart the policy of progress and conciliation, which WEN SIANG was willing to adopt.

A similar state of things seems also to have long existed in the Provinces as well as at the capital. While a portion of the officials and of the people at large were willing to enter upon a liberal policy as regarded foreign nations, another portion were as strongly antagonistic to them. In addition to this, there has long been a powerful faction at work against the Imperial Government; and of late it seems that something like an amalgamation has taken place in the Provinces between the anti-foreign and anti-Manchu parties. It is possible that no definite coalition has taken place; but that a community of object naturally arose between the two parties, when there appeared to be a likelihood of the influence of WEN SIANG at Pekin leading the Imperial Government to favour the views of foreign nations. However, this may be there is no doubt of the existence at the present time of a strong faction in the Provinces, opposed at once to foreigners and to the Imperial Dynasty, and whose immediate object seems to be to force the Government at Pekin into a position of antagonism to Western nations. The effect of this state of things at the capital has been that WEN SIANG, who represents the pro-foreign party, has resigned; and that the Reactionary party at the capital have shown an undoubted disposition to favour the views, if not indeed completely to take the side of the anti-foreign party in the Provinces. It may seem at first inexplicable that there should be any community of action between these two parties, if the faction in the country opposed to Foreigners is identical with or even allied with the one in opposition to the Manchu Dynasty. But this may be easily accounted for by the temporising disposition of Chinese officials. The Authorities at Pekin are well aware how powerful a weapon they would place in the hands of the rebellious faction by giving them the opportunity of raising the cry that the officials at Pekin were favouring foreigners to the detriment of the people at large in China. On the other hand, however much they might desire to take up a position of active hostility to European nations, they are fearful of doing so, lest the failure of the movement should leave them so weakened that opportunity would be afforded for overthrowing the Dynasty. Under such circumstances, nothing is left to them but to adopt a middle course, that is, to make a show of hostility sufficient to please the Chinese, and a show of friendship sufficient to please the Foreigners. This is precisely the line of action they have taken. They raise troops and despatch *Chung How; they denounce the massacre*, but do not declare the rumours of kidnapping and mutilating the children to be unfounded; they execute criminals and reward their families. It thus appears that the change which has come over our relations at the capital during the last three years has resulted chiefly from strong factious opposition in the country, and that in treating with the central authorities we are far from dealing with the country at large, or even with the whole of the Government such as it is. The change which has come about has been gradual; but the length of time which it has taken to mature renders it all the more significant. It is impossible now to shut our eyes to the fact that the opposition which has of late been manifested is not a mere temporary and transitory movement. It has been long worked up, and now seems upon the eve of succeeding, unless some unexpected circumstance arise to strengthen the hands of the party at Pekin friendly to foreigners, who have of late entirely lost the ascendency which they formerly enjoyed.

"Mencius" must have been laughing in his sleeve, when he penned the letter, given elsewhere, to the *Pall Mall Gazette*. The idea that the British Public will ever regard tea as a mere luxury which could be dispensed with without any inconvenience, is altogether too naive to have been entertained by a writer, who displays as much shrewdness, as is indirectly shown by "Mencius," in the style and conception of his letter. The fact seems to be that, while complimenting the *Pall Mall* upon the line of policy it has advocated with regard to the Chinese, he has induced that paper to publish the one plain fact which will be certain to make the British public take precisely the opposite view of the question.

A letter is given elsewhere in which Dr. Thin complains of a "personal attack" made upon him by the *Pall Mall Gazette* in reviewing his pamphlet upon the China question. Whatever the merits of the article in a general point of view, it is certain that Dr. Thin fairly incurred a great deal of the adverse comment which he received, and how the *Pall Mall Gazette* can be considered personal, except inasmuch as it does not consider Dr. Thin quite such a clever man as he considers himself, it is impossible to conceive. The notion of newspapers being personal is certainly carried to a comical extreme when it is imagined that the *Pall Mall* is likely to be personal as regards Dr. Thin. What is it in the atmosphere of China that makes everybody who is adversely criticised jump at the most miserable and paltry explanation of the circumstance when the cause in nine cases out of ten is to be found simply in the fact that the criticism is thoroughly deserved?

The "Extra" containing Reuter's late telegrams will be ready at 4 p.m.

We note the return of H.M.S. *Salamis* from Macao, with Vice Admiral Kellett and his suite.

Mr. Sharp applied yesterday for administration of the will of the late Mr. J. Whyte, barrister at law, under a power of Attorney. The application was granted.

The following paragraphs are taken from the *London and China Express*:—

Notwithstanding the advices sent forward to Suez, advising Chung How not to proceed to France, owing to the disorganised state of the country, it appears that he did pursue the voyage, to the landing in Marseilles, in the French mail steamer, but nothing has been heard of his movements since.

The Foreign-office continue to publish the telegrams from Mr. Wade at Peking. This is certainly a very satisfactory feature in the present Administration, and is quite an exceptional procedure. The last message is dated Peking, Jan. 5, and states that all was quiet.

We understand that several schemes are now afloat for steam companies to India and China, and one or two may be completed shortly. A fine steamer of 1,600 tons is now building on the Clyde, intended for the local lines of Messrs. Augustine Heard and Co., China. The *Enterprise*, now loading, we believe, also goes to their consignment.

Our present number contains a special report of an appeal case heard before the Privy Council, arising out of the bankruptcy of Lyall, Still, and Co., of Hongkong. The action originated in the Supreme Court of that place, before Chief Justice Smale, as to certain goods sold to the bankrupts by Manchester firms, and shipped per *Mia* to their consignment. The said goods not having been paid for, were made over to the Chartered Bank of India and the Comptoir d'Escompte, and the proceeds, by the verdict of the jury, were paid to them. This was received in the early part of last year, but the question of interest was reserved. It is now decreed that the banks must pay interest at the customary rate of the Court at Hongkong.

The Japanese Government has given another evidence of its perception of the value of Western improvements by giving an order in Frankfort for the manufacture of a large amount of bank notes. A large building has been devoted to this purpose, and we understand that the arrangements have been designed by the Commissioner Wooyeno Okura and Baron Von Siebold, now in Europe, in connection with the Japanese Government.

THE HONGKONG FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

A meeting of the Shareholders in the above Company took place yesterday at their offices, James Whittall, Esq., in the chair.

The CHAIRMAN having read the notice convening the meeting, observed that he might congratulate the Shareholders on the satisfactory position of the Company; and that it might be hoped the results of the past two years would improve the position of the Company, and increase the confidence of the public in it. At the same time it would be well not to build too much upon the good fortune which had been experienced, as some fires must be looked for—indeed they were to a certain extent advantageous, as if there were no fires, there would be no insurances.

It was then proposed by Mr. Schutze, seconded by Mr. Buxey, and carried unanimously: that the report and accounts as presented to the meeting be adopted.

At the proposition of Mr. Burrows, seconded by Mr. Hart, the present consulting Committee were re-elected; and at the proposition of Mr. Burrows, seconded by Mr. Berwick, Messrs. Hart and Gibson were re-elected Auditors.

The Chairman then said that there was a point to which it was necessary to call attention, though perhaps this ought not specially to be done by the Chairman. At the last general meeting it was decided to pay to the members of the consulting Committee the sum $1000 as remuneration on account of the extra work which would fall upon them in the reconstruction. It would be for the Shareholders now to decide what should be the remuneration for the present year.

Mr. Crichton then proposed and Mr. Schutze seconded that the remuneration to the members of the consulting Committee should be at the rate of $500 a year. This was carried unanimously and a vote of thanks to the General Managers for the pains they had taken during the past year, terminated the proceedings.

POLICE INTELLIGENCE.

March 10th.

BEFORE C. MAY, ESQ.

DAMAGE TO PUBLIC PROPERTY.

Tam-a-kut, was charged with injuring a Papuya tree near the Glenealy Bridge. He had fastened a grass cutter's knife to a long bamboo, and cut off the head of the tree (produced.) Defendant stated that he had only wanted a few of the leaves to boil in some water, and accidentally he had cut off the top of the tree. Fined $20, in default fourteen days imprisonment.

SCHNAPS.

Jacob Strake, a Dutch seaman, unemployed, was fined $2, for assaulting his Police guardian into whose custody he had been given by the *landlord of the Cardiff Arms* for behaving in a disorderly manner, while drunk in that house. He was also ordered to pay 30 cents amends to the chair-coolies by whom he was taken to the central station, for damage done to their vehicle. Jacob had the advantage of several previous visits to the Hall of Justice.

DIRTY FOLK.

The occupants of Nos. 2, 3, 7, 9, 13, 15, 17, 19 and 22, in Queen's street, were fined $1 each, for unlawfully keeping the fronts of their houses in a filthy state.

UNLAWFUL POSSESSION.

Wong Atuk, servant to Louisa Cyril, was convicted of the unlawful possession of some tobacco and a candle, the property of his mistress, which he had removed into his own room. Fined 20 shillings, in default ten days imprisonment.

FEROCIOUS DOG AT LARGE.

R. by Rozn Badger summoned Peter Smith, a boarding-house keeper, charging him with having unlawfully permitted an unmuzzled ferocious dog to be at large, which had torn her dress and slightly bitten one of her legs. Fined 50 cents, and ordered to pay $3 amends. Defendant stated that the dog had been killed by his order, so soon as ever he heard what it had done.

GOVERNMENT BANK OF DEPOSIT.

Chow Aqui, a boatman, charged with lying asleep near the Ko-sing theatre, confessed himself thus, "I admit the charge, yesterday I came from Aberdeen with my master; I had $3, and went to a gambling house, where I lost my money, and as it was too late to go back I went into an empty shed to sleep. Fined 50 cents, in default one day.

ASSAULT.

Bonsalu Alee, watchman in the P. & O. service, was fined $1, for assaulting a coal coolie by throwing a stone which struck him on the head, and for the reparation of which injury he was also ordered to pay one dollar in addition as amends.

BARKING DOG.

Mr. de Souza, a printer, upon the information of Inspector Cradock, was fined 5s. for permitting his dog to rush out of the house and bark at horsemen when passing, to their danger and that of passers-by. Defendant stated that his dog was a most inoffensive animal, which would not attack any body.

THE ROOT OF ALL EVIL.

Chew-yan-hgan, a married woman, summoned A-kam and Yan-kum for assaulting her and produced a very small quantity of what had once been the glory of her head in evidence of the feminine character of the assault. First defendant stated that she had only asked complainant to pay her $2, which she had lent to her; she had not only refused to pay, but also attacked her. Second defendant said she had gone to the rescue. Fined 50 and 25 cents respectively.

BEFORE J. RUSSELL, ESQ.

A charge of assault remanded from the 7th inst. was disposed of. Wong Ashu, one of the witnesses, being detected in giving wilful false evidence, was fined $10, in default six weeks' imprisonment. The assault complained of grew out of a number of carpenters who could not find employment in their own trade, undertaking to do coolie work, from which the defendants had undertaken to eject them, and in so doing had beaten them. First defendant sentenced to six weeks imprisonment with hard labour under Section 85 of Ordinance 4 of 1865; second defendant ordered to find security in two householders in $25 each, to be of good behaviour for three months.

SUPREME COURT.

IN ADMIRALTY.

BEFORE THE HON. CHIEF-JUSTICE SMALE.

Re the *Volga* and *Black Adder*.

The following is the full text of the judgment as to costs delivered by the Chief-Justice on Thursday:—

In deciding the question raised between the *Black Adder* and the *Volga* yesterday in favour of the former I entirely concurred with the assessors that the non-compliance by the *Black Adder* with the 2nd article of the regulation for preventing collisions at sea appended to the order in Council of 9th January 1863 in no way occasioned or contributed to the collision, but there was on the night of the collision a non-compliance with the second article of the regulation for a period of nearly two hours before the collision occured. Mr. Hayllar asked for the costs of both the suits, and desired to have the hearing postponed until to-day, for the discussion of the question. He to-day has raised several points, and the learned Attorney-General has replied to them. After this full discussion I am clearly of opinion that the difficulties originally existing as to the cause, and cross cause, the probability that the non-exhibiting of the lights till very near the time of the collision, and public policy unite in taking these causes out of any rule usually followed as to costs, and compel me to exercise my discretion on the special circumstances of the questions in these causes. Though the misconduct of the *Black Adder*, in not duly exhibiting her lights at sunset, and for about two hours till the *Volga* was in sight did not occasion the collision, it probably occasioned this litigation. It is probable that, informed as the agents for the Messageries Maritimes Company here were that no lights were in fact seen by the crew of the *Volga*, they were led to believe by the written statement of the captain that the lights were not exhibited by the *Black Adder* until shortly before the collision, and they naturally, though it turns out erroneously, inferred that no such lights had been exhibited until after the collision was imminent. This Motion might have induced them to resist the claim for damages occasioned to the *Black Adder*, which if the lights had been sent out in due time, they might have admitted, without litigation. As an inadequate penalty, therefore, on the owners of the *Black Adder*, on principles of public policy, and in justice so far as is usually practicable to the company, the owners of the *Volga*, I decide that each party must pay its own costs. I hope that this decision may tend in some measure to prevent what seems to be a practice, a most dangerous a practice, the petty saving of oil by an habitual non-compliance for a few hours sometimes, and at other times during all the night, with the wise regulation of the Board of Trade that lights be carried "in all weathers from sunset to sunrise."

INQUEST.

The adjourned inquest on the body of Shiek Alim was held yesterday at the Magistracy.

Dr. Young, recalled, gave evidence as to the analysis which he had made of the contents of deceased's stomach. He found no trace of poison; simply rice and vegetables, as he had before stated. He could detect not the slightest appearance of death from violence.

The coroner then told the jury that after the very clear evidence of Dr. Young there could be little doubt as to the manner in which the deceased came to his death. He believed that the police had now no suspicion of violence having been used. He would not be surprised to learn that Wong Ayow had stolen the money after the death of the deceased, but that was a question for another Court.

Verdict: Death from Natural Causes.

A BOMBAY JUDGE ON NATIVE EVIDENCE.

The *Bombay Gazette* says, that in the course of a case on the first day of the Criminal Sessions, Mr. Justice Bayley, in addressing the jury, said there was a remark which he would have to make frequently at these sessions, and he might do so that day. That was that the jury were not bound to believe simply every statement that a man made in the witness box. Unfortunately false evidence and testimony was given day after day to a very alarming extent, as those engaged in the administration of justice well know. It was one of the misfortunes of Indian evidence that one could not trust it implicitly, very far from it; and therefore it had always been the habit of the judges to caution juries that they must look to the surrounding circumstances and probabilities of the case, and not implicitly believe the statements on matters where they really thought there was just ground for disbelieving them.

THE PALL MALL ON CHINA.

(*To the Editor of the London and China Express.*)

SIR,—As you have copied in your journal two articles that appeared lately in the *Pall Mall Gazette*, in which, under cover of a critique of my little book, an attempt has been made to mislead the public as to the state of the China question, in which an increasing interest is being daily excited, it may be worth while to state that the *Pall Mall* has declined to publish my reply. As far as I am concerned, I should be content to let your readers, who know the circumstances and can have no difficulty in identifying the authorship of the two articles, appreciate the sneers and misrepresentation of the writer at their true value, and judge what parts of my little book have provoked this undignified, personal outburst. From a public point of view, however, the circumstance is significant, as showing that one at least of the London daily journals is as far from being ready to allow a fair and impartial discussion of this very important question as it was two years ago, when the Liberal press distinguished itself by a persistent advocacy of the Burlingame Mission, and systematically suppressed those facts which would have saved the people of this country from being deceived regarding a grave matter of public policy.—I am, &c.,

Jan. 25, 1871. G. THIN.

ATTACK ON AN INDIAN PLANTATION.

The following extract from a private letter of the Manager of the Bengal Tea Company has been placed at our disposal:—

"I had not a moment's time to write you sooner and tell you of our trouble here. We have had a raid from the Looshai savages. They commenced on a Chucharee village near Joenugger, and within two miles of the cultivation, where they cut up 22 people and carried away other 40 out of a total of 114—not bad work. On the same day at the stroke of 12 they attacked Kuttlecherra and Alexanderpore at the same time. Sellar ran for his life, but Winchester was killed. The Bazaars came off better. They repulsed them. The next day the savages attacked the place twice, and were again repulsed.

I can give you no idea of the atrocities committed, or the number of coolies killed. We formed a corps and rode up the second day to Kuttlecherra. The dead bodies lying about baffle description, chopped up in thorough savage style. I mounted guard over my Tea House for two nights, and never had a change of clothes. The panic is still great, but my people are beginning to be more reconciled to matters now."—*Englishman.*

THE REAL VALUE OF OUR TRADE WITH CHINA.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "PALL MALL GAZETTE."

SIR,—There is in the *Edinburgh Review* for this month an article on the "Foreign Relations of China," of which I would speak with all due respect, inasmuch as the views which it contains are both reasonable in themselves and reasonably urged. They are also, unless I am mistaken, such as your journal has frequently advocated. The writer comments very judiciously on the exaggerated pretensions put forward by our mercantile classes connected with China, or those who affect to speak for them; their passion for interference in the internal affairs of that great and embarrassing Empire, their perfect conviction that the armies and navies and tax-paying classes of Great Britain exist chiefly for the purpose of compelling the Chinese (or as many as are left of them, for recent statisticians contend that the revolutions of late years, towards the production of which we have contributed no insignificant share, have diminished the population by one-half) to buy our manufactures. But he weakens his position to some degree by quietly admitting the very doctrine on which the Anglo-Chinese in question lay the greatest stress—the supposed enormous importance of the China trade to ourselves as an industrious community. A greater fallacy was never put in figures. A trade which practically consists in the importation of a mere luxury can be but of trifling consequence to any nation. Let us see. I take the very words—quoted by the *Edinburgh* Reviewer. I am sorry to see, with acquiescence—in which some of the advocates of a pushing Chinese policy, whom he is controverting, put this part of their case.

"From India, China, and Japan we import nothing that we eat or drink, except a luxury, and a grain which is something more or less than a luxury—rice. Yet the stoppage of our mercantile connection with those countries would inevitably carry with it the starvation of large numbers of the English labouring classes. If the Indian and the Chinese markets were shut against us, our workmen would have to starve or pinch as infallibly as if some convulsion of nature suddenly cut us off from the vast corn-fields of the Mississippi Valley or of Southern Russia."

That this formidable prognostication is the merest delusion will, I think, appear to any one who will take the trouble to apply his mind with a little attention to the real circumstances of the case.

Our imports from China amount annually to ten millions' worth of tea, let us say, and three millions' worth of silk. I speak at random, not having the figures before me, but their correctness is of no importance to my hypothetical argument. The tea is, as the writer quoted puts it, "a luxury," which means that the consumers in this country are rich enough to spend ten millions on an article which they could do without. In order to obtain this tea, the consumers must either buy and export to China an equivalent value of British manufactures, or they must pay in gold, which can only be obtained by the sale of British manufactures. So far, therefore, it is quite true that the consumers of tea are encouraging British manufacturing industry.

But now let us make a very simple supposition. Let us imagine that the English nation was suddenly to become sick of tea—no insalubrious supposition, if some medical authorities are to be believed. Let us suppose that not a pound more of tea found a purchaser in England. The consumers would have their £10,000,000 in their pockets. I cannot certainly tell what they would do with the money; but I will assume as the safest supposition that they would spend the whole sum or some other luxuries. For instance, let them spend it on coffee, beer, wine, tobacco; then the China trade (as regards tea) would be defunct. But in what respect would the country be the worse? A trade to precisely the same amount, encouraging precisely the same amount of manufacturing industry, would grow up with Ceylon and Java, France and Spain, and the beer producing interests of our own country.

I scarcely need add that if the production of tea were suddenly arrested, not by a change of taste among ourselves, but by war or commercial prohibition in China, the result would be precisely the same. The purchasing power in this country would remain identical. It would only be applied to the procurement of some other commodities, probably some other luxuries.

The remainder of our imports from China consists almost wholly of raw silk, and as to this the results would no doubt be very different. Raw silk is a material used in our manufactures, and any interruption in its supply would increase its cost, and to that extent damage our industry. So far the China trade is of consequence to us. But the amount of that portion of it is not such as to make its interruption matter of very serious national concern. As regards the real staple, tea, nothing can be clearer than this: the loss of it would be, to more than one half of the British human race, privation of something which they like very much; but not one English spindle the less would be at work in consequence, nor would the wages of our manufacturing artisans be interfered with.

I venture to think that this view of the case is of some little importance, not as encouraging statesmen or politicians to reckless interference with a branch of commerce which supplies us, at all events with a very popular commodity, but as showing that we may really use mercy and justice towards some hundred million of our fellow men, abstain from the employment of violence against them, and deal tenderly even, with their prejudices, without incurring the slightest danger whatever of "starving or pinching" our workmen, or impairing the productive energy of our country. MENCIUS.

CHUNG HOW AND THE TIENTSIN MASSACRE.

The following letter appears in the *Times*:—

SIR,—A letter having recently been forwarded from the Chamber of Commerce at this port to the Chairman of the London Committee of China merchants, with the object of preventing the reception of the mission of Chung How, on the ground of his being notoriously implicated in the murders of the 21st of June last, it seems only an act of justice to point out that no such accusation was ever formally brought against him either here, at Tientsin, or at Peking, before the mission started, and that the Chamber of Commerce avowedly looks with suspicion and dislike on all missions to Europe the object of which is to explain China's difficulties to Western statesmen.

The atrocious massacre at Tientsin on the 21st of June last has caused universal feelings of indignation and sorrow among all foreigners resident in China, and a loud call for the condign punishment of the murderers and their abettors.

At first this dreadful occurrence was looked on by many as only part of a long-formed and carefully-matured plot to drive foreigners out of China. Many residents believed that the Chinese Government was privy to the scheme, and that all the leading mandarins either connived at, if or least, their active aid to its maturity; hence the state of extreme alarm at Shanghai and other ports during the months of July and August. As time passed, and no fresh outbreak occurred, the anxiety which most people felt during the summer has been in great measure allayed, and the residents at the northern ports have determined to remain at their posts during the winter, when the navigation is suspended by the freezing of the rivers, while in this and the neighbouring province confidence is so far restored that it is an every-day occurrence for parties of two or three to proceed into the interior, a distance of one hundred miles or more on shooting excursions, while others have visited the large cities of Nankin, Soochow, and Hankow, without escort, and the testimony of these excursionists is unanimously to the effect that they have been well received.

This restoration of confidence is, in my opinion, partly due to the action of the Chinese Government since the massacre, which, although subjected throughout to extremely hostile criticism on the part of the Press here, has been such as plainly to show that it had no part in planning the Tientsin massacre, nor in plotting for the expulsion of foreigners from the country.

All evidence from Tientsin goes to show that the arrests made there, and the execution or banishment of those judged by the Government to be guilty of the outrage, have been done at the expense of its popularity, and that a portion of the inhabitants, including the two mandarins already condemned by the Government, are alone directly and justly responsible for the deplorable occurrence of the 21st of June. It is very undesirable now to divert public attention from those really guilty by attempting to fix the blame on any one else for the sake of frustrating a political mission sent to Europe by the Chinese Government at the request of Count de Rochechouart, the French Chargé d'Affaires.

The charge against Chung How of complicity with the massacre contained in the letter of the Chamber of Commerce is not borne out by facts. He has been the consistent friend of foreigners during the past ten years; he had many Europeans in his employ at the time of the massacre, and he is said to have addressed friendly warnings to Consul Fontanier before the 21st of June, begging him not to treat so lightly the excitement of the populace growing out of the supposed kidnapping. M. Coutrix, the only Frenchman saved on the day of the massacre, was protected in Chung How's residence, where doubtless Consul Fontanier would also have been safe had he remained.

There is no proof whatever that Chung How denied protection to Europeans; the 600 disciplined troops spoken of were not available at a moment's call, being scattered over the city at their own homes, and not in barracks; had his order to open the bridge of boats been obeyed, it is not improbable the dreadful occurrences of the 21st of June might have been avoided.

The feeling against him by those who were implicated in the massacre is best told in the words of Messrs. Lees and Hall, Protestant Missionaries at Tientsin:—"The rioters have notoriously claimed, openly, the sympathy and approval of all the local officials, except his Excellency Chung-King Pun (Chung How), who has, from his supposed complicity with foreigners, become the object of intense popular hatred, being mis-named 'foreigner' and 'Romanist,' and having had his proclamations insultingly defaced."

After the massacre Chung How's conduct was not that of a guilty man; he wrote during the night of the 21st of June that he would meet the Consuls the next morning at ten A.M.; the meeting was held, all the foreign Consuls being present. He expressed his deep sorrow at what had occurred, and said he never dreamt that matters could have gone to the extremity they did; that he was quite unprepared to put down such a sudden rising of the people, and that consequently they were temporarily masters of the situation; yet it is now said that Chung How's ability to suppress the attack is clearly shown by his volunteering to send 600 foreign-drilled troops on the day after the massacre to protect foreigners in the settlement. As well might one argue on the ability of the Lord Mayor of London to prevent the Fenian explosion and consequent dreadful destruction of life in Clerkenwell. In short, so evidently beyond all suspicion was the conduct of Chung How, that not one of the Foreign Ministers at Pekin ventured to make an accusation against him, and Count de Rochechouart requested the Chinese Government to appoint him as special Ambassador to France, —a step it is impossible to conceive the Count's taking without being well satisfied of his innocence.

As to the statement that those arrested and executed for the murders were innocent persons, not a tittle of evidence is brought forward to disprove the direct charges made against each individual by the Chinese Government; if it be admitted (and it seems likely) that the families did receive money, it only shows the undoubted and well-known weakness of the Government who adopt this device to prevent the strong popular feeling in Tientsin, which undoubtedly exists, from bursting forth into open rebellion.

Seeing, therefore, that so much can be said to prove that Chung How was not implicated in the murders of June, it surely is not competent for an Association representing purely mercantile interests, at a distance of over 500 miles from the scene of the massacre, and without the formal examination of a single witness, to take the initiative and make so serious an accusation five months after the occurrence, and after the departure of the person against whom it is aimed.

Presuming Chung How to be innocent, I fail to see that any danger can arise to foreign interests from his reception at Paris or London, and would rather hope that an admirable opportunity may be afforded of impressing on the highest official from China who has yet visited the West the absolute necessity for a better system of control, which shall for the future render impossible such dreadful occurrences as the Tientsin massacre.—I am, Sir, yours faithfully,

Shanghai, Dec. 6. T. HANBURY.

DIFFICULTIES IN THE WAY OF ARMY REFORM.

The *Saturday Review* points out the difficulties that stand in the way of army reform, and the many influential sets of persons who would most cordially dislike it. The army is the recognized outlet for the sons of great men, and the sons of rich men, who want a life of good-fellowship, and some excitement, and some fun, and some usefulness. All the parents of stupid gentlemanly young men born to means or position would be keenly touched by an army reform that made officers lead a life of hard, and in many respects hard intellectual, work. And then there is a large portion of our officers who are officers simply because they are not expected to be much like officers, as, for instance, those in volunteer regiments. The habit of putting men to do things who do them fairly well, but not more than fairly well, merely because these men are connected with land, is deeply inwoven into English society. To put the local army of defence not under brave, pleasant, ignorant gentlemen, but under professional experts, would cut counter to this widely-spread tendency of English society; and the whole class which it would directly affect, and the very much larger number of classes who sympathize with them, and are more or less dependent on them, will be thoroughly adverse to the change. The constitutional difficulties, again, are by no means slight. The English army belongs, in an especial manner, to the English Sovereign, and all English Sovereigns have clung fondly to the authority and influence which their control over the army gives them. An army organized under officers chosen for their professional knowledge, and expected to be always exercising and increasing it, and looking to the Secretary-at-War as their real head, would weaken, or possibly efface, this indirect influence of the Sovereign, and make Parliament be regarded as the only centre and source of military authority. No doubt it may be objected that in Prussia there is a most efficient army under the influence of the royal family. But then in Prussia that Sovereign and his family are practically and not merely theoretically heads of the army. We expect nothing of the sort from our Royal Family. The Prince of Wales has other things to do. He is always driving, hunting, battue-shooting, pigeon-shooting, patronizing asylums, attending public dinners, and explaining how much he wishes he was like his father, calling on lady friends, dining out, being made freeman of corporations, and fulfilling the other various duties of his exalted station. If he devoted himself to military studies, it might injure his health, it would abstract him from society, the army would not like it, and the public would not like it. The influence of the Royal family may be therefore occasionally typified by such an appointment as that of the Duke of Cambridge or of his uncle the Duke of York, but it is for the most part a very latent and indirect influence. Still it is a real one, and one cherished in the traditions of the Royal family, and it is one that will not be lightly abandoned—not for purely selfish reasons, but because Royal families in limited monarchies are obliged to ask themselves very anxiously how many of the more recondite sources of their power they can in these days afford to surrender. The political difficulties are, however, perhaps the greatest of all. The Conservatives are intimately allied with all the persons who, for social reasons, desire to keep things as they are in the army, and they are naturally indisposed to every, in any way the connection between administration and the possession of land. Now the volunteer corps are powerful agents in winning adherents to the Conservative side. Young men who are not otherwise known in a county thus come under the notice of the great men of a county, and wish to please them and seem to belong to their set, and most of the leading men in English counties are Conservatives. This has already told very strongly in the manufacturing districts, and has largely contributed to the triumphs which the Conservatives have won there. Then a very large portion of the Liberal party dislike every thing approaching to the preminence of the army. Thus a Minister will find plenty of support who strives to conceal, under the name of 'Army Reform,' a mere increase of expenditure, accompanied by a few improvements or changes in detail.

In the divorce case of Milne v. Milne and Fowler, the Judge-Ordinary has decided that the costs of the suit shall be paid by Mrs. Milne, who has an independent income of about £4,000 a year.

ARRIVAL OF THE ENGLISH MAIL.

The P. & O. steamer *Travancore*, Captain Eastley, from Bombay 16th, Galle 21st, Penang 27th February, and Singapore March 1st, with the London mail of the 26th Jan., arrived here yesterday. The following are the late telegrams:—

LONDON, 27th February.

The Preliminaries of peace were signed, according to a Paris Telegram, on 25th. The Armistice has been extended to 8th March. The indemnity to be paid within three years, and in the meantime the Germans are to retain possession of Fortresses and Territories. Prince Charles of Roumania has abdicated.

The following official telegrams, received by the French Consul here, says the *Strait Times*, have been forwarded to us for publication:—

Marine à Consul de France a Singapour.

Armistice prolongé jusqu'au 26 à minuit

Ministre Marine à Consul de France, Singapour.

BORDEAUX, 26th Fevrier.

Preliminaries Paix établis. Suspendez hostilités; continuez protéger commerce.

(*Translation.*)

Minister of Marine to the Consul for France at Singapore.

BORDEAUX, 26th February.

Preliminaries of peace established. Suspend hostilities; continue to protect commerce.

The following telegrams of earlier date than some already published did not appear in the files of papers which we received from Calcutta and Singapore:—

LONDON, February 12th.

The Ex-Emperor Napoleon has issued a proclamation to the French people.

The budget for the English army is estimated at £15,851,700, being an increase of £2,386,700.

The number of men is to be raised to 133,100, being an increase of 19,980.

A loan is to be raised to carry out a plan of defence around London; between London and the Coast; fortifications at Dover and Harwich; and for strengthening those at Malta.

LONDON, February 13th.

The result of the Paris elections is not yet published, but it is known that M. M. Louis Blanc, Henri Martin, and Rochefort have been elected.

Prince de Joinville and General Changarnier have arrived at Bordeaux.

General Garibaldi has been elected for Nice, where serious disturbances occurred, and the mob were dispersed at the point of the bayonet.

Napoleon's proclamation is condemned by the English Press.

LONDON, February 14th.

Correspondence relating to the Black Sea Treaty has been published.

The papers seem by the Hon. Mr. Elliot prove that within three years after the date of the treaty all the signitary Powers, excepting England, had shown Russia their readiness to sacrifice the principal element of the treaty.

The French National Assembly met on Sunday at Bordeaux. Three hundred members were present. The sitting was adjourned till Monday.

The elections have proved largely in favour of the Monarchists.

Mr. Rose has declined the post of American Commissioner. Sir Stafford Northcote has accepted the post.

The telegraph tariff to India has again been increased ten shillings.

LONDON, 15th February.

Paris is very quiet, and food is abundant.

At the second meeting of the National Assembly, the Government of Defence resigned, but retain power till a new Government is formed.

It is estimated that two-thirds of the members elected are Monarchists.

M. Jules Favre has returned to Paris.

General Garibaldi has resigned his command, and also his seat as representative.

LONDON, 17th February, morning.

In the House of Commons last night, Mr. Cardwell presented the Army Estimates. He proposes to abolish the purchase system, providing compensation to persons holding commissions. Commissions will be given by competitive examinations, the right of selection and promotion being retained by the Commander in Chief, who, with the staff of the Horse Guards, will be accommodated at the War Office. The Volunteers are to be more carefully organized. It is intended to brigade them more largely. The regular Army, Militia and Volunteers, will bring the strength of the army up to four hundred and thirty-one thousand men.

LONDON, 17th February.

Owing to a representation from the Department, the Emperor William has reduced by two-thirds the contribution of twenty five millions imposed on the Seine Inférieure.

LONDON, 18th February.

In the House of Commons yesterday, Mr. Gladstone said it was impossible to prevent Germany and France arranging for themselves the conditions of Peace. He believed the belligerents did not desire intervention, but hoped the conditions would be moderate. He regarded with horror intolerable conditions which would result in another war. If arrangements were found impossible, the good offices of England might be used.

HOME NEWS.

(*Summaries from the London "Daily News."*)

LONDON, Tuesday, Jan. 17.

A meeting was held at Greenwich last evening, to which admission was obtained by ticket only. A vote expressive of want of confidence in Mr. Gladstone, and calling upon the right hon. gentleman to resign his seat, was declared to have been carried.

High Requiem Mass for the repose of the soul of the late Marshal Prim was yesterday celebrated at the Spanish Chapel, Spanish-place.

A deputation of salesmen, butchers and others, interested in the trade in British cattle, yesterday had an interview with Earl de Grey, and pressed for the removal of the existing restrictions. These, it was alleged, had given rise to great dissatisfaction and inconvenience, and memorials complaining of the consequent injury to trade had been sent up from many parts of the United Kingdom. Mr. M'Culloch Torrens, M.P., and Sir C. Wingfield, M.P., were amongst the speakers, who enforced the views of the deputation. Earl de Grey would give no pledge that the cordon could be entirely removed, but he promised that the subject should receive the serious consideration of the Government.

A notice has been issued from the General Post-office, stating that there will be serious delay in the transmission of messages to the country generally, but more particularly to Liverpool, Manchester, Newcastle, Glasgow, and other places in the north, and to Ireland, in consequence of the gale. Steps for the immediate restoration of the lines interrupted have been taken, and it is hoped that the communication in each case will speedily be restored.

A report on the state of the Gaol of Newgate during the past year has just been presented to the Court of Aldermen by the Rev. F. E. Lloyd Jones, the Ordinary. It contains many practical remarks on the working of the Habitual Criminals Act, and also upon the powers of School Boards to take such steps as may tend to diminish crime, especially in the cases of juvenile offenders.

A pair-oared match, for £400, took place upon the Tyne yesterday, between James Renforth, of Newcastle, and Harry Kelley, of Putney, against James Taylor, of Newcastle, and J. T. Winship, of Denyentlaugh. The race was won by Renforth and Delley.

One of the most disastrous incidents of the recent gale is the loss of the Italian schooner Unico. She was yesterday anchored off the coast of Filey, in Yorkshire, when the high wind caused her to drag her anchor, and sent her upon the rocks. Out of a crew of thirteen only one was saved.

In Michaelmas Term a rule nisi was obtained by Lord Sandys against a lady named Waters, to show cause why a criminal information should not be filed against her for libel upon the Hon. Cecil Sandys, his Lordship's unmarried sister. The rule came on for argument in the Court of Queen's Bench yesterday, when affidavits from Mrs. Waters were read, expressing abhorrence of the charges against Miss Sandys, and denied that she had ever libelled or defamed her in any way. Lord Sandys, however declined to accept this as satisfactory, and the Court, holding that the case ought to be investigated by a jury, made the rule absolute.

Two men, named Gibbs and Casemore, and one Eliza Stephenson, were yesterday charged at the Clerkenwell Police-court with having abducted a girl named Taylor, under 16 years of age. The case for the prosecution is, that the girl, who resided her father in his business in the Horseferry-road, was induced first to rob her parents, and then to leave her home. She was absent from October 17 until a day or two ago, when her father received a letter stating that she had been deprived of her clothes and turned into the street. She was discovered in a house in Burntash-lane, Lodgbt, Kent, where she had been taken by two of the priso

The investment is declared, however, to be complete, except on the Belgian frontier.

Our correspondent with the headquarters of the Crown Prince of Saxony says that during the sorties recently made by the Paris troops against Le Bourget, the officers were heard entreating the men to advance; but all to no purpose. The French soldiers had previously reached within a hundred yards of the German outposts but were met by a fierce musketry fire which compelled them to retreat.

General Chanzy states in a despatch received in Bordeaux, that during the determined attack made upon him on Sunday, Admiral Jaurequiberry had a horse shot under him, and the chief of his staff killed by his side. The retreat, it is added, continues without loss of material.

In a despatch to the French Government at Bordeaux, General Bourbaki says that he fought all day on the 15th, and would recommence at daybreak. Although opposed by superior forces, he hoped to be able to "gain ground still, and to advance."

It is announced from Cherbourg that the 50,000 troops which left that place on Sunday to reinforce General Chanzy were unable to unite with him, in consequence of the railway north of Le Mans being cut.

A telegram from the Royal Headquarters at Versailles states that the German batteries continued an effective fire against Paris on Monday, and suffered but little loss.

It is now 184 days since the weekly returns from Berlin, and 119 days since those from Paris, were discontinued on account of the war. In the city of New York the deaths registered in the week ending December 24 were 487, and the equivalent annual rate of mortality was 27 per 1,000.

PONDICHERRY.—The *Madras Mail* says:—"The telegram announcing that Bismark had asked for the cession of Pondicherry created consternation in that pretty little town. A messenger was sent to the Governor at Le Grand Etang, who immediately came into town, and summoned a Council of the authorities, at which it was decided to call a public meeting of the inhabitants to sign a protest against being handed over to Prussia, which will go forward by next mail."

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

MARCH 10TH, EVENING.

The drug market for New Bengal has been active throughout the day, with a large amount of business in progress. New Patna at $526½ to $527½ cash, and $528½ to $530 credit; Bonares at $518½ to $520 cash, and $520 to $522½ credit, closing firm at these rates. No change in Oil drug; Malwa, $630 nominal cash price. The steamer *Travancore* has brought about 1,538 chests Malwa, 210 chests Persian. The steamer *Thales* over 1,500 chests Bengal.

MARCH 11TH, MORNING.

No change at present, large holders at quotation.

Exchange has an upward tendency, and should the demand for Bank paper continues slack, rates are expected to be higher for the mail.

The Share market continues brisk. Bank Shares have further risen, and sales of old are reported at $35½ for cash, and $36½ for end of March; and of new at $28½ for cash, $29 to $29½ for end of March, and $32 for end of May. Steamboats have also risen, closing firm with buyers at 3½ per cent. premium for end of March. A few China Fires have changed hands at $47 premium. Docks are in demand at 27½ to 25 per cent. discount.

SHARES.

Hongkong Bank Shares, Old—35½ to 36 per cent. premium.
Hongkong Bank Shares, New—28½ to 29 per cent. premium.
Union Insurance Society of Canton, new shares—$1,300 per share premium.
China Traders' Insurance Company's Shares—$2,500 per share premium.
China and Japan Marine Insurance—Tls. 72 per share premium.
Hongkong Fire Insurance Company's Shares—$290 per share premium.
China Fire Insurance Company's Shares—$4 per share premium.
Victoria Fire Insurance Company's Shares—$37 per share premium.
Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Company's Shares—25 per cent. discount.
Hongkong, Canton and Macao Steamboat Co.'s Shares—3½ per cent. prem.
Shanghai Steam Navigation Company—Tls. 37 per share premium.
China Sea, Saigon, and Straits Steamship Company—par.
China and Straits Steam Navigation Company—par.
Hongkong Gas Company's Shares—$55 per share.
Hongkong Hotel Company's Shares—87 per cent. discount.
Hongkong Distillery Company—10 per cent premium, nominal.
Indo-Chinese Sugar Company—1 per cent. premium.

EXCHANGE.

ON LONDON.—
Bank Bills, at 3 months' sight, —
Bank Bills, at 6 months' sight, 4/4½ to 4/4¾
Credits, at 6 months' sight, 4/4½ to 4/5
Documentary Bills, at 6 months' sight, 4/5
Bank Bills on demand, 4/3½

ON NEW YORK.—
Private, 5 months' sight, —

ON BOMBAY.—Bank, 3 days' sight 229½

ON CALCUTTA.—Bank, 3 days' sight 2 2/8½

ON SHANGHAI.—
Bank, 3 days' sight, 74
Bank, 15 days' sight, 74½
Private, 30 days' sight, 74½ to 74¾

SALES ON MARCH 10, 11, 1871.

As reported by Chinese.

Calcutta Cotton, 100 bales, at $16.00, by Parsee merchant to Yuet-wo-loong.

Calcutta Cotton, 99 bales, at $15.75, by Parsee merchant to Yuet-wo-loong.

Calcutta Cotton, 75 bales, at $15.75, by Parsee merchant to Yuet-wo-loong.

Elephant's Teeth, 20 piculs, at $225.00, by Parsee merchant to Hongkong merchant.

Yellow Wax, 5 piculs, at $45.00, by Parsee merchant to Hongkong merchant.

Dried Persimons, 100 piculs, at Tls. 3.2.0., by Hing-loong-chan to travelling merchant.

Dried Persimons, 80 piculs, at Tls. 2.7.0., by Hing-loong to travelling merchant.

Mushrooms, 10 cases, at $33, by Kwong-fook-wo to Hongkong merchant.

Black Sessamums, 100 piculs, at Tls. 2.4.0., by Kwong-fook-wo to Sheik-loong merchant.

Almonds, 6 bags, at $47.50, by Tak-mi to travelling merchant.

HONGKONG MARKETS.

As Reported by Chinese on the 9th March, 1871.

COTTON GOODS.		
COTTON YARN, No. 16 & 24	per picul	$109.00 a $115.00
" " 28 & 32	"	122.00 a 118.00
" " 38 & 42	"	125.00 a 132.00
GREY SHIRTINGS, 7 & 7½ lbs	per piece	$2.15 a 2.20
" 8 & 8½ lbs	"	2.60 a 2.65
" 9 & 10 lbs	"	3.05 a 3.45
WHITE SHIRTINGS, 64 & 60 reed	"	2.20 a 2.35
" 64 & 66	"	2.65 a 2.80
" 68 & 72	"	2.90 a 3.40
WHITE SPOTTED DO.	"	2.60 a 2.75
WHITE BROADS	"	2.70 a 2.75
AMERICAN DRILLS, 30 yards	"	2.80 a 3.60
" 40	"	3.15 a 4.50
GREY T-CLOTHS, 24 yds & 33 in. 7 lbs	"	1.80 a 1.85
24 " & 36 " 8 lbs	"	2.45 a 2.55
DYED SPOTTED SHIRTINGS	"	3.15 a 3.30
DYED BROCADE Do.	"	3.70 a 3.75
DYED DAMASK Do.	"	4.70 a 4.80
CHINTZ	"	1.85 a 1.90
HANDKERCHIEFS, Blue	per doz.	0.75 a 0.77
" Brown	"	0.65 a 0.70
" Red	"	0.67 a 0.68
VELVETS, Black, 23 lbs	per yard	0.30 a 0.37
" Gentian, 22 "	"	0.28 a 0.32
VELVETEENS, Black	"	0.17 a 0.15
WOOLLEN GOODS.		
SPANISH STRIPES	per yard	1.20 a 1.30
LONG ELLS, *Mill* Scarlet	per piece	7.10 a 7.20
" Assorted	"	5.20 a 5.10
" *Hill* Scarlet	"	6.80 a 6.90
" Assorted	"	5.70 a 5.80
CAMLETS, 88	"	15.50 a 14.00
" 84	"	14.00 a 14.50
" 8	"	15.50 a 15.50
" D	"	16.50 a 16.00
" BBB	"	18.00 a 18.50
LASTINGS	"	18.00 a 18.50
METALS.		
IRON, Nail Rod Nos. 1 & 6	per picul	2.75 a 2.80
" Hoop	"	2.75 a 2.80
" Bar	"	2.65 a 2.80
" Small Round Rod	"	2.80 a 3.50
" Wire	"	3.00 a 3.50
LEAD	"	5.70 a 5.80
STEEL, English	per lb.	0.20 a 0.30
" Swedish	"	0.40 a 0.50
TIN, Malacca	per picul	32.00 a 35.00
TIN PLATES	per box	0.70 a 0.00
SHEATHING METAL	per picul	18.50 a 19.00
QUICKSILVER	"	105.00 a 110.00
SPELTER	"	5.05 a 5.50

PRODUCE.		
COTTON, Shanghai	per picul	20.50 a 21.00
" Ningpo	"	21.00 a 21.50
" Tientsin	"	20.00 a 20.25
" Bombay	"	18.50 a 18.50
" Bengal	"	15.50 a 19.00
ALUM	"	3.25 a 1.50
SAPPANWOOD, Japan white	"	6.00 a 6.50
" Black	"	2.47 a 2.50
RICE, Bengal, Cargo No. 1	per picul	2.30 a 2.35
" " 2	"	2.25 a 2.30
" Siam, common	"	2.15 a 2.20
" " fair	"	1.95 a 1.90
" " white	"	1.60 a 1.40
" Manila	"	1.80 a 1.90
" Java	"	2.15 a 2.20
" Singapore	"	2.20 a 2.22
" Saigon	"	2.65 a 2.50
" Arracan	"	1.85 a 1.87
" Rangoon	"	1.70 a 1.80
SALTPETRE	"	6.05 a 6.30
COALS, AFLOAT	per ton	—
" English steam	"	9.00 a 9.50
" American Anthracite	"	—
" Sydney	"	8.00 a 8.50
WINDOW GLASS	per box	2.40 a 2.55
SUNDRIES PRODUCE, &c.		
RATTANS, Straits	per pcl.	5.20 a 4.50
" Banjar	"	3.70 a 4.60
PEPPER, White	"	15.70 a 16.00
" Black	"	12.00 a 12.50
BETEL NUT	"	1.90 a 2.00
SANDAL WOOD Malabar	"	3.50 a 3.80
" South Seas	"	8.40 a 9.25
SAPAN WOOD, Manila	"	0.90 a 1.50
" Siam	"	2.15 a 2.50
FLOUR, California, per sack of 50 lbs		1.00 a 1.85
" American, per barrel of 200 lbs		5.75 a 5.95
WHEAT, Tientsin	per pcl.	1.90 a 2.05
" California	"	2.15 a 2.45
SUGAR, Canton white, 1 a 3	"	7.20 a 7.75
" " Dk. Brown	"	4.05 a 4.20
" West Coast, Dk. Brown	"	3.60 a 3.80
" Manila, Dry White	"	4.00 a 4.25
" " Dk. Brown	"	4.60 a 4.70
CAMPHOR, packed	"	14.50 a 15.00
PEAR, White	"	2.40 a 2.30
" Green	"	2.20 a 2.70
" Black	"	1.90 a 2.25
" Yellow	"	2.20 a 2.45
MUSHROOMS, Japan	"	32.00 a 37.00
SEAWEED, Green	"	3.20 a 3.50
" Cut	"	4.05 a 4.55
MUSSELS, Dry Siam large	"	7.50 a 16.50
" " small	"	6.25 a 7.25
VERMICELLI	"	6.20 a 6.70
BEES WAX, Japan	"	65.00 a 40.50
" Hankow	"	145.00 a 150.00

Houses, Lands, Tenements, &c.

TO LET.

TO LET,
With glasses (on early in April.

THAT very desirable RESIDENCE, Glanseskin House, now in the occupation of the Hon. J. PAUNCEFOTE.

For particulars, apply to
ROB. S. WALKER & Co.
tf 434 Hongkong, 10th March, 1871.

TO LET.

A FURNISHED BED-ROOM and BATH-ROOM, in the best part of Wyndham Street.

Apply at No. 47, *Wyndham Street.*
2w 425 Hongkong, 8th March, 1871.

TO LET.

THE commodious GODOWN, OFFICES and RESIDENCE, with Servants quarters, &c., detached, recently in the occupation of Messrs. FARRELMAN & Co., and situated in Webster Bazaar, Queen's Road Central.

For particulars apply to Messrs RAWLING, MEDLEN & Co., (over Hongkong Dispensary).
JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.
tf 377 Hongkong, 27th February, 1871.

TO LET.

THE HOUSE, No. 5, *West Terrace.* Possession from 1st March, 1871. Apply to
THOMAS WALLACE,
East Point.
tf 324 Hongkong, 17th February, 1871.

TO LET.

THE Commodious GODOWNS, Business PREMISES and RESIDENCE, formerly occupied by Messrs. MELCHERS & Co., situated at the junction of Graham and Wellington Streets.

Gas and Water laid on. Possession may be taken in March next. Apply to
T. G. LINSTEAD.
tf 182 Hongkong, 30th January, 1871.

TO LET.

THREE first-class two story GODOWNS, situate on Inland lot No. 73, opposite Fletcher & Co.'s old premises, at present in occupation of the Military.

Possession can be had early in February.
Apply to
TURNER & Co.
tf 183 Hongkong, 30th January, 1871.

TO BE LET.
With Possession on 1st February next.

THE HOUSE, No. 5, Caine Road, at present occupied by Dr. MURRAY.

Also,

HOUSE, No. 6, in Seymour Terrace.
Apply to
DAVID SASSOON, SONS & Co.
tf 95 Hongkong, 16th January, 1871.

TO LET,
(With immediate possession).

THE Commodious HOUSE, situated in Caine's Road, formerly the property of and occupied by W. H. RENNIE, Esq.

For particulars, apply to
E. D. SASSOON & Co.
tf 108 Hongkong, 17th January, 1871.

TO BE LET,
With Possession on 1st Oct, next.

THE HOUSE and OFFICE, No. 9, *Gough Street*, at present occupied by Messrs. KIRCHNER, BOGER & Co. Apply to
GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.
tf 1274 Hongkong, 1st July, 1869.

TO LET.
With immediate possession.

NO. 4, Pochili Terrace, *Elgin Street.* Apply to
LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.
tf 1868 Hongkong, 30th September, 1869.

TO LET.
(With possession on 1st January, 1871.)

THAT very desirable BUNGALOW, situate at *Pokfoolum*, and known as "BELMONT," at present in the occupation of J. MENZES, Esq. Bowling Alley, Coach House, 4-stalled Stable, &c., attached. Water laid on. Apply to
GILMAN & Co.
tf 2192 Hongkong, 17th December, 1870.

TO LET.
With immediate possession.

THE HOUSE and OFFICES, No. 4, *Gough Street*, lately occupied by Messrs. A. WILKINSON & Co. Apply to
GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.
tf 1957 Hongkong, 15th October, 1868.

TO LET.

FIRST-CLASS Granite GODOWNS, at *Wanchai*, from 12 to 30,000 piculs capacity. Apply to
S. E. BURROWS & SONS.
tf 1790 Hongkong, 17th September, 1869.

HOUSES TO LET.

IN various Parts of Hongkong. A list of HOUSES with *size, locality* and *terms* can be seen at No. 47, *Wyndham Street.*
THOS. W. BARRINGTON.
tf 642 Hongkong, 11th March, 1867.

TO BE LET.

THE commodious Offices and Godowns formerly in the occupation of Messrs. HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co., situated on Marine Lot 11, and fronting the Praya. Possession can be had on 1st April next.

For particulars of rent, &c. Apply to
TURNER & Co.
tf 76 Hongkong, 13th January, 1871.

TO LET.

FIRST-CLASS Granite GODOWNS, at Wanchi. Apply to
ROB. S. WALKER & Co.
tf 41 Hongkong, 9th January, 1871.

仁 利 當 記

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

THE undersigned Coal Shop has been REMOVED to the Premises, No. 39, *Endicott Lane.* The Proprietors beg to notify that they have always on hand all sorts of Coal for sale at very moderate prices. Gentlemen who favor them with their patronage are requested to apply to the above address.
KWONG-KEE.
12m 1291 Hongkong, 7th July, 1870.

INFANT LIFE.—The importance of proper food for young children has occupied the attention of medical men for many years, and Dr. Ridge, the well-known London Physician, has certified to the great value of the Food prepared by "Savory & Moore," the Chemists to the Royal Families of England, France and Belgium. Mothers have caused it to be used in the Royal Nurseries, and the public can purchase it with full directions of any Chemist or Storekeeper, but be sure that "Savory & Moore's" name and address, 143, New Bond Street, appear on the labels. Aly 386 Feb. 25

Vessels Advertised as Loading.

DESTINATION	VESSEL'S NAME	CAPTAIN	AT	FOR FREIGHT APPLY TO.	TO BE DISPATCHED.
LONDON *via* SUEZ CANAL	Sarpedon (str.)		Hongkong	Butterfield & Swire	On or about the 16th inst.
NEW YORK	Osaka	Leslie	Hongkong	Augustine Heard & Co.	Quick dispatch.
Do.	Adelia Carleton	Carleton	Hongkong	Olyphant & Co.	Quick dispatch.
SAN FRANCISCO	Romeo		Hongkong	Olyphant & Co.	Quick dispatch.
Do.	Helen Morris		Hongkong	Olyphant & Co.	Quick dispatch.
PORTLAND, OREGON	Edward James	Patterson	Hongkong	Russell & Co.	Quick dispatch.
MELBOURNE, *via* DUNEDIN	Golden Sea	Hardy	Hongkong	Rozario & Co.	Quick dispatch.
SYDNEY	Neville	Hemsworth	Hongkong	Russell & Co.	Quick dispatch.
SYDNEY & CLEVELAND BAY	Onward	White	Hongkong	Rozario & Co.	Quick dispatch.
S'PORE, PENANG & C'UTTA	Arratoon Apcar (str.)	Miller	Hongkong	Gibb, Livingston & Co.	On the 14th inst., at 4 P.M.
YOKOHAMA	Ottawa (str.)		Hongkong	P. & O. S. N. Co.	To-day, at 4 P.M.
SHANGHAI	Sunda (str.)		Hongkong	P. & O. S. N. Co.	To-day, at 4 P.M.
Do.	William Miller	Nyberg	Hongkong	Augustine Heard & Co.	To-day, at 4 P.M.
AMOY	Prim (str.)	Azevedo	Hongkong	Remedios & Co.	Quick dispatch.
SWATOW, AMOY & FOOCHOW	Norna (str.)		Hongkong	P. & O. S. N. Co.	To-morrow, at 8 A.M.

For Sale.

SAYLE & CO.,

SILK MERCERS, TAILORS, GENERAL WAREHOUSEMEN,
VICTORIA EXCHANGE, HONGKONG. NANKIN AND SZECHUEN ROADS, SHANGHAI.

Respectfully announce that in anticipation of the early arrival of their SPRING STOCK, they have greatly reduced the prices of their WINTER GOODS, an early inspection of which they solicit from intending purchasers.

SILKS, Plain, Fancy, and Shot.
NORWICH REPS, all wool WINCEYS,
PLAIDS and CAMLETS.
JACKETS,
Cloth, Velvet, Silk and Sealskin.
The various CLANS on all Wool SHAWLS.
Linen COLLARS and CUFFS,
Embroidered Lace COLLARS and CUFFS, the most approved styles.
In the Juvenile and Ladies' HOSIERY and UNDERCLOTHING will be found some special lines.

Gents. Wool HOSIERY,
SOCKS, UNDER VESTS, PANTS,
CRIMEANS,
CARDIGAN JACKETS and VESTS,
SLEEPING SUITS,
DRESSING GOWNS.

Tailoring under the Superintendence of experienced CUTTERS.

Lounge COATS. } From the best English manufacturers.
Office do.
Walking do.
Visiting do.
Dress SUITS.
Light Texture OVERCOATS.

Making to order, TWEED SUITS at very low prices.

The FURNISHING we have confidence in recommending that good value will be obtained

Brussels & Tapesty CARPETS.
Velvet Pile CARPETS.
A few made up Squares and Sofa CARPETS.
OIL CLOTH for Halls, Passages, Stairs, &c.
Coir MATTING and MATS.
All Wool REPS and DAMASKS, for Curtains.
TABLE CLOTHS, a large assortment.
The Eider Down QUILT.
Carriage and Travelling RUGS.
SAYLE & Co.

Ex S. S. "Priam."

LADIES' and Gentlemen's Kid GLOVES.
Billiard CLOTH.
Gentlemen's Twill SHIRTS, (new styles.)
WRISTBANDS.
A large parcel of Black SILKS, bought very cheap.
Muslin trimmed and Lace COLLARS and CUFFS.
Gold CORD.
UMBRELLAS.
SAYLE & Co.
Hongkong, 31st January, 1871.

FOR SALE.

CHAMPAGNE,
Duc de Montebello, Carte Blanche.
Do. Carte Bleue.
Sparkling HOCK,
"NONPAREIL," from A. Geyger & Co., Creuznach.
Superior PORT WINE, } bottled in the
Very Superior SHERRY, } London Docks,
CLARET, "Old Medoc," } by Startup and Kentish, London.
PAUL EHLERS & Co.
tf 2141 Hongkong, 8th December, 1870.

FOR SALE.

THE undersigned has on sale the following Articles, viz.:—CASTOR OIL, GHEE, Bengal Table RICE, GRAM, Mauritius SNUFF, and various other ARTICLES.
J. A. SOLOMON,
No. 17, Cochrane Street.
tf 207 Hongkong, 1st February, 1871.

FOR SALE.

FINEST Cavite and Manila CIGARS, in boxes of 500 and 10,000.
Ex Pacific Mail Str. "Japan."
Very superior GOLD LEAF TOBACCO, in tins and boxes.
J. C. KRUSE.
Until further notice at the Premises of Messrs. CHS. HOCK & Co., *Queen's Road*, No. 44, and *Stanley Street*, No. 11.
tf 205 Hongkong, 1st February, 1871.

FOR SALE.

BRANDY, Fine Bois.
Fine Champagne.
CLARET, Breakfast.
Dinner.
Sparkling HOCK.
MOSELLE.
Still HOCK.
F. PEIL.
tf 310 Hongkong, 15th February, 1871.

NOW READY.

IMPERIAL QUARTO.

ENGLISH AND CHINESE DICTIONARY,
WITH THE
PUNTI AND MANDARIN PRONUNCIATION.

AN ANGLO-CHINESE DICTIONARY, by the Rev. W. LOBSCHEID, published at the *Daily Press* Office, Hongkong.

FOR scope and practical service this Work stands unrivalled. All the new words which the Chinese have of late years been compelled to coin to express the numerous objects in machinery, photography, telegraphy, and in science generally, which the rapid advance of foreign relations has imposed upon them, are here given *in extenso*. Each and every word is fully illustrated and explained, forming exercises for students of a most instructive nature. Both the Court and Punti pronunciations are given, the accents being carefully marked on the best principle hitherto attained. The typography displays the success of an attempt to make the Chinese and English type correspond in the size of body, thereby effecting a vast economy of space, achieving a clearness not previously attained, and dispensing with those vast margins and vacant spaces which have heretofore characterized Chinese publications.

The scope of the work is so great, and its utilitarian purposes so complete, that a reference to its pages enables a person who understands English to communicate *effectively* with natives who understand nothing but Chinese. In this respect the work will be found indispensable to all Europeans residing in China, and to the natives themselves it explains subjects fully, with which very few indeed of them are perfectly acquainted. To parties resident in England and interested in China it cannot but be invaluable occasionally.

It comprises upwards of two thousand large quarto pages.

TRUBNER & Co.,
60, PATERNOSTER ROW.
W. H. BELL,
"DAILY PRESS" OFFICE, HONGKONG.

For Sale.

EX "SIR HARRY PARKES."

DESSERT SERVICES.
Dinner SERVICES.
Breakfast SERVICES.
Toilet SERVICES.
HATS.
CAFETIERES.
French BUTTER.
Plate GLASS.
Coloured GLASS.
BOOKS.
Brass BEDSTEADS.
Chubb's SAFES, with the new diagonal bolts.
Wine CORKS.
Canvas HOSE.
CHAIN.
NAILS.
THERMOMETERS.
QUOITS.
Coffee MILLS.
GLASSWARE.
Copying PRESSES.
Tube BRUSHES.
Mathematical INSTRUMENTS.
Mitchell's PENS.
Lime JUICE.
Soft SOAP.
Colza OIL.
Perforated ZINC.
Bellows LEATHER.
Washing BLUE.
BROOMS and BRUSHES.
CARBONATE OF SODA.
Pier GLASSES.
Lead PIPE.
Silicated Carbon FILTERS.
Ice FILTERS.
EAU DE COLOGNE.
Ladies' Overland TRUNKS.
Smiths' BELLOWS.
1 Comet } SHERRY.
2 Comet }
3 Comet }
Demerara RUM.
Booth's OLD TOM.
Fockink's CURACAO.
BASS'S ALE.
Burke's GUINNESS.
Sheathing FELT.
FRUG.
AVH.
Henry's CANVAS.
LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.
1581 Hongkong, 2nd March, 1871.

FOR SALE AND NOW LANDING.

Ex "San Francisco," from Hamburg, and other late Arrivals.

BEST SWEDISH TAR, in Barrels and Half-barrels.
Hamburg Prime Mess PORK.
do. do. do. BEEF.
Bilipse ROPE, from 1½ to 4 inches.
Composition CANDLES.
SHEET LEAD.
Muntz' YELLOW METAL and Composition NAILS.
BURKE'S GUINNESS' STOUT, in quarts and pints.
Bass's ALE, by Cameron and Saunders, in do.
do. in Kilderkins.
3-Star HENNESSY.
KRUG, in quarts and pints.
PERRIER JONET, in do.
ST. MARGRAUX, in do.
CROSSE & BLACKWELL'S GILMAN'S STORES, of every description, for family and cabin use.
HAMS, CHEESE and BACON, Salt and Smoked TONGUES.
Kinahan's LL WHISKEY.
Old Islay do.
Boord's GINGER BRANDY & OLD TOM.
Also,
DAWSON'S BEST QUALITY BOOTS, of every size and description.
LAMMERT, ATKINSON & Co.
tf 2075 Hongkong, 28th November, 1870.

JUST LANDED AND FOR SALE,
FRESH CALIFORNIA OATS.
AT
LAMMERT, ATKINSON & Co.
tf 2197 Hongkong, 19th December, 1870.

The Chronicle and Directory for 1871.

NOW READY.

THIS Work, now in the NINTH year of its existence, is ready for delivery.

It has been compiled and printed at the *Daily Press* Office, as usual, from the best and most authentic sources, and no pains have been spared to make the work complete in all respects.

In addition to the usual varied and voluminous information, the value of the "CHRONICLE AND DIRECTORY FOR 1871" has been further augmented by the addition of a Chromo-lithograph plate of the NEW CODE OF SIGNALS IN USE AT THE PEAK;
also of the
VARIOUS HOUSE FLAGS;
MAPS OF HONGKONG, JAPAN, and of the
THE COAST OF CHINA;
besides other local information and statistics corrected to date of publication, tending to make this work the *sine mecum* for all Public, Mercantile and General Offices.

As already announced, the Directory is published in Two Forms, Complete at $5, or with the Lists of Residents, Port Directories, Maps, &c., at $3.

Copies may be obtained at the *Daily Press* Office, and of the following Agents:—
Messrs. DROWN & Co., Swatow.
" WILSON, NICHOLLS & Co., Amoy.
" HERDS & Co., Foochow.
" KELLY & Co., Shanghai.
Mr. J. H. BLACK, *Japan Gazette* Office, Yokohama.
Messrs. TRUBNER & Co., Paternoster Row, London.
Mr. G. STREET, Cornhill, London.
Mr. F. ALGAR, Clement's Lane, London.
Messrs. BATES, HENDY & Co., Old Jewry, London.
Mr. L. P. PISSIER, Merchants' Exchange, San Francisco.

For Sale.

ROSE & CO.

HAVE received per *Bengal*, Overland Mail, and S. S. *Nestor*, a choice assortment of
MILLINERY,
IN
Ladies' BONNETS, new shapes.
Ladies' Straw HATS, trimmed and untrimmed.
Children's Straw HATS, trimmed and untrimmed.
Corded RIBBONS.
FLOWERS.
FEATHERS.
MUSLIN SETS.
Fashionable Linen COLLARS and CUFFS.
White Satin and Kid BOOTS.
French Kid GLOVES, 2 buttons.
Black Silk Velvet JACKETS.
Black and the New Green Cloth JACKETS, with Sealskin Trimmings, New Shapes.
Opera MANTLES.
Opera HOODS.
Wool and Paisley SHAWLS.
Children's Wool JACKETS, GAITERS, COMFORTERS, &c.
A Choice Assortment of Dress MATERIALS, with Trimmings to match.
VELVETEEN in the New Shades for Ladies' Costumes.
Fur TRIMMINGS.
TOYS, PERFUMERY, &c.
Also,
A well-selected STOCK of
GENTLEMEN'S HATS, TIES, SCARFS, in New Shapes.
White SHIRTS, "Eureka."
MERINO and LAMB'S WOOL UNDERSHIRTS.
French Kid GLOVES, in all colors and sizes.
Woollen and Silk HOSIERY.
QUEEN'S ROAD,
AND
WELLINGTON STREET,
(Opposite the Catholic Church.)
tf 66 Hongkong 12th January, 1871.

EXPIRATION OF LEASE.

W. PEACOCK & CO.

SELLING OFF.

W. PEACOCK & Co. being about to leave Hongkong, have the honor to inform the public that, on and after the 9th of March, they will dispose of their VALUABLE STOCK at such a large REDUCTION from English cost price as will ensure an immediate clearance, consisting of:—
MANTLES and Lace SHAWLS.
Black SILKS, from 55 cents per yard.
Plain and Coloured SILKS, from 50 cents.
REPS and GRENADINES.
Black and Coloured ALPACCAS.
Fancy DRESSES.
Black PARAMATTAS.
Black French MERINOS.
French Printed MUSLIN.
FRENCH PRINTED CAMBRIC.
SILK UMBRELLAS.
Gentlemen's ½-HOSE.
Gentlemen's UNDER SHIRTS.
Gentlemen's DRAWERS.
Best quality WHITE SHIRTS, LINEN FRONTS and CUFFS, 18 dollars per dozen.
SCARFS and TIES at less than half-price.
LINEN COLLARS, All Shapes.
NEW SHAPES IN STRAW AND FELT HATS.
A large lot of new Pattern Summer CLOTHS.
For SUITS, made to order $9.75.
do. Flannel SUITS, $8.50.
Sleeping SUITS, from $2.25.
White Drill TROUSERS, made of the very best quality, $25.00 per doz.
Travelling BAGS and PORTMANTEAUS.
RAILWAY RUGS.
TAPESTRY CARPETS AND RUGS.
Muslin and Lace CURTAINS, from $1.50 per pair.
Printed Table COVERS.
Damask Table COVERS from $1.00.
Glass CLOTHS.
Turkish TOWELS.
Chintz FURNITURES, from 8 cents per yard.
&c., &c., &c.
45 and 47, Queen's Road,
Next the ORIENTAL BANK.
Hongkong, 6th March, 1871. [411

FOR SALE;
CHAMPAGNE:—
ROEDERER CARTE NOIR.
ROEDERER CARTE BLANCHE.
ROEDERER CARTE BLANCHE DOEE.
ROEDERER GLADIATEUR.
SANDER & Co.,
Sole Agents for Hongkong and China.
tf 1694 Hongkong, 3rd September, 1869.

FOR SALE,
Ex "Neville" and "Assyrian."

PRIME Hoth's ROPE, from 1 inch to 8 inch.
do. do. BOLT ROPE, all sizes.
do. do. RATLINESTUFF, from 6 thread to 24 thread.
do. do. SPUNYARN, 2 thread and 3 thread.
do. do. HOUSELINE and MARLINE.
Patent SIGNAL HALLIARDS and LOG and Lead LINES.
American AXES.
Ship Water CLOSETS.
Patent House Water CLOSETS.
Tube BRUSHES, assorted sizes.
India Rubber PACKING, assorted sizes.
Boiler TUBES, assorted sizes.
CANVAS, assorted qualities.
Prime Copenhagen Table BUTTER, in Tins.
Best Bremen Lager BEER.
At L. FRICKEL & Co.
1m 344 Hongkong, 22nd February, 1871.

THATHAM'S BRANDY, in 1 doz. cases.
" SHERRY " 3 "
" PORT " 2 "
" CLARET " 1 "
HIRLEY & Co.

J. AND R. TENNENT'S ALE and PORTER.
DAVID CORSAR & SONS'
Merchant Navy } CANVAS.
Navy Boiled }
Long Flax }
Crown }
ARNHOLD, KARBERG & Co.
tf 1130 Hongkong, 11th May, 1867.

Vessels on the Berth.

FOR SHANGHAI.

THE Steamer
"WILLIAM MILLER,"
will be despatched for the above port at 4 P.M. TO-DAY, the 11th instant.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co.
2d 440 Hongkong, 10th March, 1871.

STEAM TO SWATOW AND AMOY.

THE P. & O. S. N. Co.'s steamship
"NORNA,"
will leave for the above places TO-MORROW, the 12th inst., at 8 A.M.
W. MACAULAY, *Superintendent.*
P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Office,
Hongkong, 10th March, 1871. [2d 431

FOR SINGAPORE, PENANG, AND CALCUTTA.

THE British Steamer
"ARRATOON APCAR,"
Captain Miller, will be despatched for the above ports on TUESDAY next, the 14th inst., at 2 P.M.
Despatches will close at 1 P.M.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.
6d 420 Hongkong, 8th March, 1871.

FOR AMOY.

THE Spanish Steamer
"PRIM,"
Captain Azevedo, expected here from Manila on or about the 9th instant, will have immediate dispatch for the above port.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
REMEDIOS & Co.
tf 416 Hongkong, 7th March, 1871.

FOR LONDON *via* SUEZ CANAL, *calling at* SINGAPORE *and* PENANG.

THE O. S. S. Coy. S. S.
"SARPEDON,"
will leave this Port on or about 16th March.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
Agents,
Queen's Road.
3d 413 Hongkong, 7th March, 1871.

FOR NEW YORK.

THE British Barque
"OSAKA,"
Leslie, Master, will have despatch for the above port.
For Freight, apply to
AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co.
3w 402 Hongkong, 6th March, 1871.

FOR MELBOURNE, *via* DUNEDIN.

THE *A* 1 British Clipper-ship
"GOLDEN SEA,"
Hardy, Master, having the greater portion of her Cargo and Passengers engaged, will meet with quick despatch for the above ports.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
ROZARIO & Co.
tf 379 Hongkong, 27th February, 1871.

FOR SYDNEY.

THE British Ship
"NEVILLE,"
Hemsworth, Master, having the greater portion of her Cargo engaged, will meet with early despatch as above.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
RUSSELL & Co.
tf 213 Hongkong, 2nd February, 1871.

FOR PORTLAND, OREGON.

THE *A* 1 American Barque
"EDWARD JAMES,"
Patterson, Master, will have early despatch for the above port.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
RUSSELL & Co.
tf 176 Hongkong, 28th January, 1871.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO.

THE British barque
"ROMEO,"
will have quick despatch for the above port.
For Freight, apply to
OLYPHANT & Co.
tf 151 Hongkong, 24th January, 1871.

FOR NEW YORK.

THE *A* 1 American Barque
"ADELIA CARLETON,"
Captain Carleton, having a large part of her Cargo engaged, will load at Whampoa for New York, and will have quick despatch.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
OLYPHANT & Co.
tf 91 Hongkong, 14th January, 1871.

FOR SYDNEY AND CLEVELAND BAY.

THE British ship
"ONWARD,"
Captain Whyte, will have quick despatch for the above ports.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
ROZARIO & Co.
tf 346 Hongkong, 23rd February, 1871.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO.

THE American ship
"HELEN MORRIS,"
will have quick despatch for the above port.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
OLYPHANT & Co.
tf 331 Hongkong, 17th February, 1871.

永發記炭
WING-KEE COAL SHOP.

THE Proprietor of WING-KEE Shop begs to inform the Public that his Shop has been established since 1855, at *Endicott's Lane*, and that he has always a great quantity of Best COAL in store for Sale. Gentlemen or Shipmasters wishing to patronise him, are requested to apply at his Shop.
1y 558 Hongkong, 22nd March, 1870.

THROUGH U.S. MAIL LINE
FROM
CHINA AND JAPAN TO NEW YORK.

PACIFIC MAIL S. S. COMPANY
IN CONNECTION W

Extracts.

Missionary Heroism.

(Pall Mall Gazette.)

The Rev. W. Mitchell, of Chantry, near Frome, makes an interesting suggestion in the *Guardian* for stimulating the at present somewhat flagging efforts of missionary enterprise. "I think," he says, "most humbly, but still I do think, that we are omitting the heroic element. Would it not be worth trying? Instead of the advertisement running, 'Wanted, a Missionary for ——. Stipend £300. Nice parsonage. Good station. Pleasant society. Frequent and easy communication with London;' let it run, 'Wanted a Missionary. Stipend, a bare subsistence. Home, he must find a shelter for himself. Climate, pestilential. Society, none but heathen nations. Five hundred miles from the nearest post and no roads. Any priest appointed to this station must be vowed to celibacy, content with poverty, obedient to the disposal of the bishop. It is right to add that there is small probability of any one accepting the post escaping fever and persecution so as to see England again!" Mr. Michell is induced, he says, to make this suggestion because "to compare earthly things with heavenly, I read in the ——that pure essence of worldlyism, that glory is sometimes more attractive than gain or comfort, among Frenchmen at least." The example which the children of this world set in this respect to the children of light is set forth strikingly enough; but if earthly glory is to be the motive power of missionary as of military zeal, it is fair that the incentives to action in the two cases should be a little equalized. The devoted men who would answer Mr. Michell's advertisement, instead of being shipped off singly to fight a lonely, unnoted battle with pestilence or savagery, should be embodied under a colonial bishop who has made a "pact with death" and who should infuse new ardour into them every week by a spirit-stirring proclamation, duly published in every European journal. Hosts of newspaper correspondents should attend their movements, and watchfully chronicle every act of heroism and self-sacrifice, and a civilized world should reward their brave deeds with its enthusiastic admiration. When the colonial bishop is found (it would be advisable to prosecute the search for him in England and not in the colonies) who is to conduct the battle, the next difficulty will be to find the "civilized world" which is to compose its sympathetic spectators. At present the only civilized world with which we are acquainted has little sympathy or attention to bestow upon a spiritual battle with vice and ignorance, and infinitely prefers looking on at a physical struggle in which the worst passions of humanity are engaged. It is perhaps not too cynical to anticipate that for some few years it will continue to display this preference; but so long as it does so, Mr. Mitchell's advice to missionaries will be ineffectual, and his illustration a little unfair.

Women's Little Deceits.

How many of us have called, unexpectedly, upon the ladies of a middle-class house, and found them in the most graceful positions—upon couch and chair, upon music-stool, and by bay-window—which they could assume in the short space of time between the news of our arrival and our actual presence? Laura reclining at full length upon the couch, in what is meant to be an engaging *pose*, with the latest novel of the day in her hand—sometimes the book upside down, in the hurry of preparation. Lavinia—her hand upon her hand, and her elbow upon the little table near the window gazing, pensively and dreamily, out through the panes, her poetical attitude showing off to perfection the regular features of her face and the contour of her really pretty figure—is painting with the excitement of the quick movements which have been necessary to gain this position in the required time. Alice, who is an accomplished musician—on the piano-stool, in as attractive a position as she could gain in the time and with the appliances—seemingly wondering which piece she shall try next; and Nelly, whose fascination is in her studied negligence, and who, of course, knows it, in the easy-chair before the fire, with ruffled hair, and crumpled but tight fitting, dress—a pretty *tout ensemble*, but a deceitful one. Do you really think, ladies, that we are deceived by this sort of thing—that we have not sufficient perception to discern that Laura's book is upside down, and that Lavinia is out of breath with her exertions, whilst the piano at which Alice is seated is not open, that necessary particular to the little scheme having been forgotten? Do you think that as we gaze about the room we cannot perceive the many signs of the hastily-thrown away adjuncts of previous occupations? We will give you credit that, in some of your little deceptions, you know that we know that they are deceptions. You wear false hair and powder, nearly all of you; some of you enamel, whilst others give themselves a camelesque appearance by a combination of wire and wadding. These and other such like little deceptions are only nominal deceptions. We say nothing about them to you, nor you to us; but, nevertheless, we know that they are deceptions, and you know that we know it. As to actual padding, you deceive us when you can, and some of you are very clever at it. But what about your ages? This is an old grievance, which sometimes wanders from the class of "little deceits," and becomes gross injustice, as it does when you, "mamma," keep your daughters at finishing schools or convents years longer than there is any necessity for so doing, in order that they may minister to your "little deceits" about your ages. If they appeared in society as women it would, of course, cause many comments as to the number of your summers, which would be the reverse of agreeable to your vanity. You cannot be conquerors for ever—Cæsar was not, nor Napoleon, and Bismarck will fail miserably one of those days. You must step down and give place to your daughters some day; why not do it honestly, and show a good example to them? It is the misfortune of some ladies to be accidentally caught *en déshabillé* by some party or other being obliged to drop in at an unseasonable hour. The course pursued by the lady so caught is to affirm and declare in so many roundly-polished sentences, that such a thing as not being dressed at that time in the day never did occur before, or, if it did, it is such a long time ago as to have altogether got out of memory, and it is so very strange that the visitor should have been obliged to drop in that morning of all others. What a coincidence—a "little deceit," rather—as the party would find if he or she called the next morning at the same hour. The "little deceit" of fainting, and going into hysterics on all possible occasions has become an acknowledged institution. It may be pardoned when it is done with a view to falling into some gentleman's arms, to whose bosom you are desperately desirous of being pressed. Only be careful not to speak in the middle of the fit, as one young lady did. The gentleman—very anxious that everything should be done to restore consciousness—proceeded to unloose several things about the neck and head, but was interrupted by having his hand seized by the fair and unconscious one, and by being told to be careful with her "back hair." A lady should always be certain that there is a gentleman to catch her, or a sofa to be carried to, before she "goes off." Then there is the "not-at-home" deceit, by which, as you gradually rise in the social scale, you cast off the friends who have befriended you in the last lower circle you moved in; the endless "little deceits" about means and high relatives, and many others, offering too boundless a field to be enumerated in a single article; but the acquisition of which is part of a lady's education.

We may laugh at these things, but if we sit down to calmly consider that they are actually done with a purpose, and, in no case, can we imagine that purpose to be an honest one, we cannot suppress a thought that too much of this sort of thing may, perhaps, have something to do with the growing disinclination of men to marry, and the consequent rapid increase of old maids. That the epitomes of grace and loveliness, of innocence and artlessness, which theory and intuition tell us that woman ought to be, should descend to such little artifices to gain questionable ends, cannot redound to her credit, nor to the advancement of the ends she has in view.—*Liberal Review.*

AN EXCELLENT SUBSTITUTE FOR HUNTING.—The severity of the frost has for a time put a stop to the sports of the chase in this neighbourhood. We are pleased to say some of these gentlemen of the hunt, residing in the parish of Turporley, have, in the most praiseworthy manner, been employing themselves in visiting the abodes of the poor and ministering to their necessities. One gentleman, residing at Tarporley, has expended £15 on a poor agricultural labourer at Eaton, named Hitchin, who is suffering from an accident to his eye, in obtaining medical relief for him from the Liverpool Eye Institution.—*Chester Chronicle.*

Insurances.

PACIFIC INSURANCE COMPANY.
SAN FRANCISCO.

THE Undersigned, Agents for the above Company, are prepared to grant POLICIES against Fire on Buildings and Goods, at current rates.

RUSSELL & Co.
tf 366 Hongkong, 7th February, 1867.

PACIFIC INSURANCE COMPANY
OF SAN FRANCISCO.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents in China for the above INSURANCE COMPANY, are prepared to grant Policies covering Marine Risks at the Current Rates.

RUSSELL & Co.
tf 573 Hongkong, 2nd March, 1867.

YANG-TSZE INSURANCE ASSOCIATION OF SHANGHAI.

POLICIES granted on *Marine Risks* to all parts of the World, at current rates.

In addition to the usual brokerage, this Association returns to the assured *Twenty per cent. of its yearly profits*, divided *pro rata* to the net premium contributed.

RUSSELL & Co.,
Secretaries.
tf 1089 Hongkong, 1st January, 1870.

BATAVIA SEA AND FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents in Hongkong for the above-named Company, are prepared to grant Policies gainst Sea Risks at current rates.

RUSSELL & Co.
tf 1022 Hongkong, 1st April, 1865.

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.

FROM and after this date the following rates will be charged on SHORT PERIOD Insurances, viz:—

Not exceeding 1 month, and not exceeding	¼ of the annual rate
Above 1 month, and not exceeding 3 months	⅓ do. do.
Above 3 months and not exceeding 6 months	½ do. do.
Above 6 months the full annual rate.	

GILMAN & Co., *Agents.*
North British & Mercantile Insurance Company.
tf 696 Hongkong, 7th April 1868.

NOTICE.

THE QUEEN INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE following rates will be charged in future for SHORT PERIOD Insurances, viz:—

Not exceeding 10 days,	⅛ of the annual rate.
Not exceeding 1 month,	¼ do. do.
Above 1 month and not exceeding 3 months	⅓ do. do.
Above 3 months and not exceeding 6 months	½ do. do.

EDWARD NORTON,
Agent the Queen Insurance Company.
tf 242 Hongkong, 22nd January, 1870.

THE QUEEN INSURANCE COMPANY.

CAPITAL,—TWO MILLION STERLING.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agent for the above Company at this port, is prepared to grant Policies against Fire, to the extend of £10,000, on Buildings or on Goods stored therein.

EDWARD NORTON.
tf 241 Hongkong, 22nd January, 1870.

THE GUARDIAN FIRE AND LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.
No. 11, LOMBARD STREET, LONDON, E.C.
ESTABLISHED 1821.
And empowered by special Acts of Parliament.

Subscribed Capital—£2,000,000, Sterling.

THE Undersigned having been duly appointed Agents for the above Company, are prepared to take risks against Fire, on the usual terms.

OLYPHANT & Co.
tf 2317 Hongkong, 7th December, 1869.

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY
REDUCTION IN THE RATES OF PREMIUM.

UNTIL further notice the following Annual Rates will be charged for Fire Insurance, viz:—

Detached & semi-detached Dwelling Houses removed from town, and their contents.	½ per cent.
Other dwelling Houses, used strictly as such, and their contents.	¾ per cent.
Godowns, Offices, Shops, &c., and their contents.	1 per cent

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.,
Agents Imperial Fire Insurance Company
tf 864 Hongkong, 7th March, 1865.

FORBES & Co.'s CONSTITUENTS INSURANCE COMPANY,
AND
BOMBAY INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Companies, are prepared to accept risks on the usual terms.

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.
tf 399 Hongkong, 26th February, 1868.

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.
REDUCTION IN THE RATES OF PREMIUM.

Detached & semi-detached Dwelling Houses, removed from town, and their contents.	½ per cent. per annum
Other dwelling Houses used strictly as such, and their contents.	¾ "
Godowns, Offices, Shops, &c., and their contents.	1 "

GILMAN & Co.,
Agents, North British and Mercantile Insurance Company.
tf 886 Hongkong, 10th March, 1865.

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents of the above Company at this Port, are prepared to grant Policies against Fire to the extent of $60,000 on Buildings, or on Goods stored therein.

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.
tf Hongkong, 24th August, 1864.

PHŒNIX FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents to the above Company at this Port, are prepared to grant Policies against Fire to the extent of $40,000, on Buildings, or on Goods stored therein.

DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.
tf 717 Hongkong, 9th November, 1868.

NOTICE.

FROM and after this date the following rates will be charged for SHORT PERIOD Insurances, viz:—

Not exceeding Ten days	⅛ of the annual rates
Not exceeding 1 month	¼ do. do.
Above 1 month, and not exceeding three months.	⅓ do. do.
Above 3 months, and not exceeding six months.	½ do. do.
Above six months the full annual rate.	

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.,
Agents, Alliance Fire Assurance Company
tf 678 Hongkong, 26th August, 1869.

NOTICE.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE annual rates for Fire Insurance on the various classes of Buildings and their contents will remain as follows until further notice, viz:—

Detached and semi-detached Dwelling Houses (removed from the town) and their contents.	½ per cent.
Other Dwelling Houses (similarly situated) and their contents	¾ per cent.
Offices and Godowns and their contents.	1 per cent.

Other Risks by Special arrangement.

The following rates will be charged for SHORT PERIOD Policies:—

Not exceeding 10 days	⅛ per cent.
Not exceeding 1 month	¼ per cent.
Above 1 month, and not exceeding	⅓ "
Above 3 months, and not exceeding	½ "
Above 6 months, the full annual rate.	

ROBT. S. WALKER & Co.,
Agents, Royal Insurance Company.
tf 1763 Hongkong, 13th September, 1869.

LONDON AND PROVINCIAL MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents in Hongkong for the above Company, are prepared to grant Marine risks at current rates.

AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co.
tf 471 Hongkong, 6th March, 1868.

Insurances.

CHINA AND JAPAN MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY,

THIS Company grants Policies on Marine Risks at the established local Rates, to all parts of the World.

In addition to the usual brokerage, thirty per Cent (30 %) of the Profits will be returned as Bonus to all contributors of business, whether Shareholders or not, rateably in proportion to the amount of Net Premia contributed.

No Policy Fees charged.

WM. PUSTAU & Co.,
Agents.
tf 1402 Hongkong, 27th July, 1870.

NOTICE.

BRITISH AND FOREIGN MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents of the above Insurance Company, are prepared to issue Policies against Marine risks on Freight and Cargo at Current rates, subject to a discount of 15 %.

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE.
tf 1753 Hongkong, 1st October, 1870.

THE ROYAL EXCHANGE ASSURANCE OF LONDON.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents of the above Corporation, are prepared to grant Policies against Fire at current rates.

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
Agents, 4, Praya.
tf 1569 Hongkong, 26th August, 1870.

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE CO.

FOR Insuring Houses and other Buildings Goods, Wares, Merchandise, Manufacturing and Farming Stock, Ships in Port, Harbours, or Dock, and the Cargoes of such Ships; also, Ships Building and Repairing; Barges and other Vessels on Navigable Rivers and Canals, and Goods on board such Vessels, throughout Great Britain and Ireland, and in FOREIGN COUNTRIES, FROM LOSS OR DAMAGE BY FIRE.

The Undersigned, Agents for the above Company, are prepared to grant Policies against FIRE to the extent of $60,000 on any one First Class Risk.

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.
Hongkong, 1st January, 1867.

COMPAGNIE LYONNAISE D'ASSURANCES MARITIMES.

Société anonyme libre au Capital de 6,000,000 de francs (un quart versé.)

THIS Company, being associated for purposes of Marine Insurance in the Far East, with the

LLOYD FRANCAIS, Capital of 6,000,000 frcs.,
And with the CIE FRANCAISE D'ASSURANCES MARITIMES,
Capital of ..... 5,000,000 frcs.,

Offers to the Assured the Security of a collective Capital of ..... 17,000,000 frcs.

Agencies established, and Policies made payable in Lyons, Paris, London, Marseilles, Calcutta, Bombay, Yokohama, Hongkong and Shanghai.

The undersigned having been appointed Agents in China for the above-named Company, are prepared to accept Marine risks, foreign or coastwise, at current rates.

RUSSELL & Co.
tf 1377 Hongkong, 23rd July, 1870.

THE LONDON ASSURANCE,
INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER
OF
HIS MAJESTY KING GEORGE THE FIRST,
A.D. 1720.

THE undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Corporation, are prepared to grant Insurances as follows:—

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

Policies at current rates, payable either here in London or at the principal Ports of India, China, and Australia.

FIRE DEPARTMENT.

Policies issued for long or short periods at current rates.

LIFE DEPARTMENT.

Policies issued for sums not exceeding £5,000 on reasonable terms.

HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.
tf 1927 Hongkong, 1st November, 1870.

THE LIVERPOOL AND BOMBAY TRADERS' INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Company at this port, are prepared to grant Policies against Marine Risks at current rates.

HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.
tf 777 Hongkong, 25th April 1870.

MANCHESTER FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY OF MANCHESTER AND LONDON.

THE Undersigned have been appointed Agents for the above Company at Hongkong, Canton, Foochow, Shanghai, and Hankow, and are prepared to grant Insurances at Current Rates.

HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.
tf 1858 Hongkong, 15th October, 1868.

LONDON AND ORIENTAL STEAM TRANSIT INSURANCE OFFICE.
137, LEADENHALL STREET, LONDON.
ESTABLISHED 1843.

THE Undersigned is authorised to accept risks on behalf of this Office, by First Class Steamers and Sailing Ships.

W. MACAULAY, *Agent.*
tf Hongkong, 1st July, 1867.

OCEAN MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, LONDON.
INCORPORATED 1859.
CAPITAL, £1,000,000.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Company, are prepared to accept Marine Risks and issue Policies at current rates.

AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co.
tf 1351 Hongkong, 7th June, 1867.

HONGKONG INSURANCE COMPANY, 1868.

THE undersigned having been appointed Agents of the above Company, are prepared to issue Marine Policies on the usual terms to the extent of £10,000, on any first class risk.

A. G. HOGG & Co.
tf 538 Hongkong, 17th March, 1869.

NOTICE.

IMPERIAL FIRE OFFICE.

FROM and after this date the following rates will be charged SHORT PERIOD Insurances, viz:—

Not exceeding Ten days	⅛ of the annual rate
Not exceeding 1 month, and not exceeding	¼ do. do.
Above 1 month, and not exceeding 3 months	⅓ do. do.
Above 3 months and not exceeding	½ do. do.
Above 6 months the full annual rate.	

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.,
Agents, Imperial Fire Insurance Company.
tf 675 Hongkong, 13th August, 1869.

MERCHANTS MUTUAL MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY OF SAN FRANCISCO.

ENGAGED EXCLUSIVELY IN MARINE INSURANCE.
Paid up Capital—$500,000.00.

THE Undersigned having been duly appointed Agents of the above Company, are prepared to accept Marine Risks on the usual terms.

OLYPHANT & Co.
tf 1292 Hongkong, 2nd July, 1869.

PACIFIC INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE above Company is prepared to accept risks on MERCHANDISE with average at current rates, from HONGKONG to SAN FRANCISCO per STEAMER or first-class IRON SAILING VESSEL, and thence per RAIL to cities in the Eastern States between PORTLAND & BALTIMORE on the Atlantic, both ports included, and between MILWAUKE and ST. LOUIS in the interior, both inclusive. Also on MERCHANDISE F.P.A. by RAILROAD from SAN FRANCISCO to cities in the Eastern States as above, at 5/8ths net.

RUSSELL & Co.,
Agents.
tf 1461 Hongkong, 6th August, 1870.

Business Announcements.

OAKEY and SON'S EMERY and BLACK LEAD MILLS,
BLACKFRIARS ROAD, LONDON, ENGLAND.

OAKEY'S WELLINGTON KNIFE POLISH. Packets, 3d. each; tins, 6d., 1s., 2s. 6d., and 4s. each.

OAKEY'S INDIA RUBBER KNIFE BOARDS, from 1s. 6d. each.

OAKEY'S SILVERSMITHS' SOAP (NON-MERCURIAL),
For Cleaning and Polishing Silver, Electro-plate, Plate Glass, Marble, &c.
Tablets, 6d. each.

OAKEY'S GENUINE EMERY, GRAIN AND FLOUR.

OAKEY'S EMERY AND GLASS CLOTH.

OAKEY'S CABINET GLASS PAPER, BLACK LEAD, &c.

OAKEY'S GOODS SOLD EVERYWHERE by Ironmongers, Oilmen, Grocers, Brushmakers, Druggists, &c. [1871 S17

MARAVILLA COCOA.
For Breakfast.

THE *Globe* says "Various importers and manufacturers have attempted to attain a reputation for their prepared Cocoas, but we doubt whether any thorough success had been achieved until Messrs. Taylor Brothers discovered the extraordinary qualities of 'Maravilla' Cocoa. Adapting their perfect system of preparation to this finest of all species of the Theobroma, they have produced an article which supersedes every other Cocoa in the market." Entire solubility, a delicate aroma, and a rare concentration of the purest elements of nutrition, distinguish the Maravilla Cocoa above all others. For homœopathic and invalids we could not recommend a more agreeable or valuable beverage." Sold in packets only by all Grocers, of whom also may be had, Taylor Brothers' Original Homœopathic Cocoa and Soluble Chocolate. Steam Mills—Brick Lane, London. [1y 1420 July 30

DINNEFORD'S FLUID MAGNESIA.

The best remedy for Acidity of the STOMACH, HEARTBURN, HEADACHE, GOUT and INDIGESTION; and the best mild aperient for delicate constitutions, especially adapted for Ladies, Children, and Infants, and for *regular* use in Warm Climates.

DINNEFORD & Co., Chemists, London, and of Druggists and Storekeepers throughout the world.

N.B.—Ask for DINNEFORDS' MAGNESIA, and use DINNEFORD'S Fricting Gloves and Bolts. y 1341 Agents.—A. S. Watson & Co., Hongkong. [Jan 21

LEA AND PERRINS' Celebrated WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE,
DECLARED BY CONNOISSEURS TO BE THE ONLY GOOD SAUCE.
CAUTION AGAINST FRAUD.

The success of this most delicious and unrivalled Condiment having caused certain dealers to apply the name of "Worcestershire Sauce" to their own inferior compounds, the Public is hereby informed that the only way to secure the genuine, is to

ASK FOR LEA & PERRINS' SAUCE,

and to see that their names are upon the *wrapper, labels, stoppers, and bottle.* Some of the foreign markets having been supplied with a spurious Worcestershire Sauce, upon the wrapper and labels of which the names of Lea and Perrins' have been forged, L. and P. give notice that they have furnished their correspondents with power of attorney to take instant proceedings against Manufacturers and Venders of such, or any other imitations by which their right may be infringed.

Ask for LEA & PERRINS' Sauce and see Name on Wrapper, Label, Bottle, and Stopper.

Wholesale and for Export by the Proprietors, Worcester; Crosse and Blackwell, London, &c., &c.; and by Grocers and Oilmen universally. [1y 135 Jan 21

CROSSE & BLACKWELL'S
CELEBRATED OILMAN'S STORES,
ALL OF SUPERIOR QUALITY

PICKLES, SAUCES, SYRUPS. JAMS, IN TINS AND JARS. ORANGE MARMALADE. TART FRUITS. DESSERT FRUITS. MUSTARD, VINEGAR. POTTED MEATS AND FISH. PRESERVED FRESH SALMON. KIPPERED SALMON AND HERRINGS. PICKLED SALMON. FRESH AND LOCHFYNE HERRINGS. FRIED SOLES. FRESH AND FINDON HADDOCKS. PURE SALAD OIL. SOUPS, IN PINT AND QUART TINS. PRESERVED MEATS IN TINS. PRESERVED HAMS AND CHEESE. PRESERVED BACON. OXFORD AND CAMBRIDGE SAUSAGES. BOLOGNA SAUSAGES. YORKSHIRE PORK PIES. YORKSHIRE GAME PIES. GALANTINES. TONGUES, BRAWN, POULTRY, PLUM PUDDINGS. LEA AND PERRINS' WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE.

Fresh supplies of the above may always be had from every Storekeeper in India.

CAUTION.

To prevent the fraud of refilling the bottles or jars with native productions, they should *invariably be destroyed* when empty.

Goods should always be examined upon delivery to detect any attempt at substitution of articles of inferior brands.

CROSSE & BLACKWELL,
Purveyors to the Queen, the Emperor of the French, and the King of the Belgians.
SOHO SQUARE, LONDON.

At the Paris Exhibition of 1867, THREE Prize Medals were awarded to CROSSE & BLACKWELL for the marked superiority of their productions. [June 18 ly. 1154]

BETTS'S CAPSULE PATENTS.

To prevent INFRINGEMENTS, NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that BETTS'S NAME is ON EVERY CAPSULE he makes for the principal merchants in England and France, thus enabling vendor, purchaser, and consumer, not only to identify the genuineness of the Capsule, but likewise the contents of the vessel to which it is applied. The Lord Chancellor, in his judgment, said that the Capsules are not used merely for the purpose of the ornament, but that they are serviceable in protecting the wine from injury and insuring its genuineness.

Manufactories—1, Wharf Road, City Road, London, and 131 359] ..... Bordeaux, France. [Feb. 25

YARROW AND HEDLEY'S
SMALL STEAMERS AND STEAM LAUNCHES.
Built of Wood, Iron or Steel.

23 feet long...seats for 8 persons...complete from £145.
30 feet long...seats for 14 persons...complete from £195.
37 feet long...seats for 20 persons...complete from £245.
43 feet long...seats for 30 persons...complete from £290.
60 feet long...seats for 60 persons...complete from £650.

Steamers up to 45 feet in length can be transported on a ship's deck complete, and ready for immediate use on arrival.

The above may be used for conveying passengers, carrying cargo or as tugs.

The total working expenses of a steamer 43 feet long, amount to 16 shillings a day in England; the consumption of fuel being about 3 cwt., and a man and a boy the crew required.

Paddle and Screw Steamers specially designed for river navigation, having a very shallow draught of water.

Machinery supplied for boats built abroad.

YARROW & HEDLEY,
Engineers and Builders, Isle of Dogs, Poplar, London.
Prospectuses can be obtained at the Office of this Journal. 1263 359 Feb. 25

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